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TO PUT UP A THIRD TICKET

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS WILL CONFER AT CHICAGO TO-NIGHT.

Twelve Western States Will Be Represented and a New Convention Probably Will Be Called—Gold Men Think Further Nominations Are Necessary to Insure the Defeat of Bryan and Silver in November.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A conference of the leaders of the sound-money Democrats from ten States will be held in this city to-morrow night for the purpose of deciding whether to hold another convention. These leaders will represent Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, and Minnesota.

Senator Palmer, C. A. Wing, H. S. Robinson, Thomas A. Moran, and John P. Hopkins are the men who will speak for Illinois. Charles P. Long, John M. Etherington, and Boyd Winchester are coming up from Louisville to pledge Kentucky for the movement. Virgil Kline of Cleveland will be Ohio's spokesman. Don M. Dickinson and F. G. Stevenson are coming over from Detroit to say that Michigan is in line. Senator Vilas and Gen. Bragg will be here from Wisconsin. Gen. James O. Broadhead and F. W. Lehman of St. Louis will do the talking for Missouri. J. J. Richardson, ex-National Committeeman, and Mayor Vollmer of Davenport, Iowa; Daniel W. Lawler for Minnesota, Euclid Martin and F. W. Vaughn for Nebraska. Ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, S. O. Pickens, and John P. Frenzel are coming from Indiana.

The conference at this time is due largely to the urgent solicitations of Mr. Bynum that it be held as early as possible. It was said the local people were holding back a little on account of the absence of Franklin MacVeagh, but there seems to be no foundation for any such suspicion.

The conference will be the result of the work that has been going on since the Illinois Committee issued its address to the honest-money Democrats, calling upon them to take action. When that address was issued the local leaders had an understanding with the chief representatives of other States. Because of the fact that the sound-money men in this State were so well organized then, they agreed the demand for another convention should come from Illinois.

It was not known then whether New-York, Pennsylvania, and the New-England States would join in the movement. Men from the West and South said they could push the thing through without any help from the East, but since that time Chairman Ewing has received assurances from ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and John De Witt Warner of New-York, saying that if a sound-money Democratic convention shall be held and a sound-money Democratic candidate for President nominated, he will get the support of the honest-money Democrats in those States.

Apathy on the part of the leaders in the Eastern States toward the scheme is due chiefly to the fact that the regular party orgapizations there have not been captured as yet by the silverites. For that reason they seem to be more interested in local issues than in the National campaign.

The sole aim of the Western and Southern gold advocates is to defeat the Chicago nominees. They think that object best can be accomplished by the nomination of another ticket. This, it is urged, would enable McKinley to carry some of the Southern States and everything east of the Rocky Mountains.

There appears to be little doubt that tomorrow night's caucus will issue a call for a convention to be held in Chicago toward the latter part of August. The Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Nebraska people are fully as anxious for it as the Illinois men.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—The sound-money Democrats of Springfield repudiate the Chicago platform in toto and favor the nomination of a third ticket, National, State, Congressional, and legislative. A meeting was held at the courthouse last night under the auspices of the Springfield Sound-Money Democratic Club, an organization composed of 200 business and professional men. The meeting was well attended.

BOSTON BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE.

Will Support McKinley in the Interest of Sound Money.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Business Men's Non-Partisan Campaign Committee of Boston, to promote the election of McKinley and Hobart in the interest of sound money, was organized at a meeting held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association to-day.

Those present at the meeting were Joseph R. Leeson, President of the Merchants' Association; A. G. Webster, Rufus S. Greeley, L. G. Burnham, John Read, E. P. Wilbur, John Hopewell, Jr., John J. Henry, John D. Morton, Francis W. Breed, John C. Cobb, and O. H. Durell. These are all representative business men. Mr. Leeson was elected Chairman, and Mr. Durell Secretary of the meeting.

Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia was present, and explained the organization of the business men of that city in the interest of sound money. It was the unanimous feeling of those present at the meeting today that an organization similar to that in Philadelphia should be started in Boston. After a general discussion of the subject, it was voted to appoint a committee of ten to prepare a circular to be presented to the business men of Boston. It is the intention to organize similar committees in all the cities and principal towns of New England. The work will be looked after by the business men of this city. The draft of the circular was adopted similar to that issued at Philadelphia.

A SPLIT IN MICHIGAN.

The State Chairman Refuses to Support the Chicago Ticket.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—Inability of the gold Democrats in the State to support the Chicago nominee is leading to the disintegration of the State Central Committee.

Chairman D. G. Stevens has announced that he could no longer serve owing to the silver platform, and that he will resign at the meeting of the committee here next Tuesday. His successor probably will be D. J. Campau, present National Committeeman.

Carlos E. Warner and S. F. Douglas of this district will resign from the committee at the same time, and their example will be followed by members from at least three other districts.

CANNOT INDORSE THE PLATFORM.

Harry Bingham, the New-Hampshire Leader, Condemns Free Silver.

LITTLETON, N. H., July 22.—Harry Bingham, the Democratic leader of New-Hampshire and a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, condemns the Chicago platform as a departure from the traditions of the party. He has not decided yet whether he will support Bryan and Sewall.

The committee which undertook to ratify the Chicago ticket in Manchester to-night sought Mr. Bingham's indorsement and his presence at the meeting. His reply was made public to-day. It was as follows:

Brother O'Connor:

I have received your courteous invitation, as Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Manchester, to attend your ratification meeting on the 22d inst., and regret very much that it is impossible for me to comply therewith.

The financial plank in the platform adopted by the late Chicago Convention is, in my judgment, so radically in conflict with the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic Party that I cannot indorse it.

As it respects the candidates nominated at that convention, the situation is not sufficiently developed for me to determine absolutely what my course will be. I believe that in the present condition of the politics of the country all honest Democrats, however they differ as to the work of the National Convention, should keep cool and quarrel with each other as little as possible. I hope that we shall so conduct ourselves that the organization of the Democratic Party will not be broken up, and that the great furor in behalf of free silver now raging more or less severely all over the country will cool off, and that hereafter things will settle down and a united Democracy stand once more on their ancient fundamental doctrines of a sound currency and a tariff for revenue only. Very truly yours,

HARRY BINGHAM.

LITTLETON, July 17, 1896.

Mr. Bingham's action as to the candidates will have a very marked influence on the attitude of many of the strongest Democrats in New-Hampshire.

MISSOURI WANTS A THIRD TICKET.

Delegates Sent to the Sound-Money Conference at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Missouri sound-money Democrats was held here yesterday, and delegates were appointed to represent the sound-money Democrats of Missouri at the Chicago conference. Letters were sent out calling upon representative Democrats from the rural districts to attend the conference.

The circular letter sent out Saturday has elicited responses from almost every section of the State upon the part of prominent Democrats. In every instance the writers proclaim their belief that the best policy to pursue is to nominate a third ticket, State and National.

Kentuckians in Sympathy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—A Sound-Money League has been organized by the Democrats of Louisville, 150 leading professional and business men perfecting the organization. In response to a call for a conference at Chicago the following were selected as delegates, all of whom left for Chicago this evening: George M. Davie, W. B. Haldeman, Zach Phelps, Thomas W. Bullitt, Richard W. Knott, A. J. Carroll, George W. Norton, Lee Bloom, and Frank Hagan.

The Easton "Argus" Bolts.

EASTON, Penn., July 22.—The Easton Daily Argus, a Democratic journal published by O. L. Fehr, with a large circulation throughout Eastern Pennsylvania and Western New-Jersey, denounces the Chicago platform and candidates. The Semi-Weekly Argus and The Correspondent, a German paper, both published at the same office, will also bolt.

READY FOR HARD WORK.

Republicans Preparing to Make a Sound-Money Fight in the West.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Republican National Executive Committee, or that portion of it which has its headquarters at Chicago, is making elaborate preparations for the campaign.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio and William F. Mason of Chicago have been added to the party of stump speakers who will open the campaign with sound-money speeches in Nebraska the first week of August, thence proceeding through Minnesota, the Dakotas, and into Washington and Oregon. They will deal exclusively with the money issue, according to the campaign policy agreed on by the Executive Committee for the Western States during the first half of the battle for votes. The orators will travel together to the large towns and separate for the agricultural regions and small towns.

The party leaders in Indiana will, through Executive Committeeman Durbin, send an urgent request to Benjamin Harrison in his Summer retreat in the Adirondacks to reconsider his refusal to open the campaign in that State about the middle of August and consent to make one of his short-talk trips through Indiana, making speeches from the platform of a special train. He will also be asked to continue this train speechmaking through Ohio and Pennsylvania on his return to his mountain home. The ex-President has formally consented to take the stump from the 1st of October until the eve of election day.

Jules Guthridge of Wasnington, D. C., has been appointed the Eastern press agent of the Republican National Committee. All the campaign matter will be printed here and sent to the New-York headquarters for distribution. Major Charles Dick of Cleveland will come to headquarters here this week to act as secretary of the committee.

The roster of the Finance Committee, which is to have the collection and distribution of campaign funds for the Western headquarters, has been made public by Samuel W. Allerton, after a conference with National Committeeman Jamieson. There are 103 members—bankers and capitalists being largely represented. Mr. Allerton is likely to be made Chairman at to-morrow's meeting. The personnel of the committee is an assurance of a big campaign fund.

Secretary Dowling of the National Republican League and Mr. Hanna wanted the work being done from the league headquarters to go right along as an adjunct of the National Committee. The league is large in numbers, but it has an empty treasury and a deficit left by the last administration. Gen. McAlpin of New-York, now President of the league, paid $4,000 of the old debts and $8,000 remains unpaid. He declined to pay any more, and, while he has promised to take care of his administration, Mr. Dowling has been paying the expenses of his office for some time. Neither he nor Gen. McAlpin wants a re-election, and the affairs of the league are likely to receive an interesting airing at the annual convention in Milwaukee next month.

A letter was received at Republican League headquarters from President Kinney of the California League, admitting that the silver sentiment was almost overwhelming among the three parties; that there was absolutely no enthusiasm among Republicans, although a few campaign clubs had been formed, and that protection must be made the party issue in that State to avoid Democratic victory.

A league worker in Burlingame, Kan., wrote to the Secretary: "Nothing but a vigorous educational campaign and unceasing toil in the way of personal work will ever save Kansas this year."

All the Western letters indicate that the people of the prairies are talking money and nothing else politically.

Mr. Roosevelt Visits Police Stations.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt made another visit to several east side police stations Tuesday night and early yesterday morning. He visited the East Thirty-fifth Street Station at 11:30 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, the East Fifty-first Street Station at midnight, the East Sixty-seventh Street Station at 12:30 A. M. yesterday, and the East Eighty-eighth Street Station at 1 A. M. All he would say about his trip was that he went around to look into certain matters. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt continued his investigation of the roundsmen who were before Col. Grant and Commissioner Parker on Saturday. Commissioner Andrews did not accompany him.

Crazy Woman Wanted $1,000,000.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 22.—Mrs. Mary Jacobs, whose husband was killed in an accident at the Osceola mines several years ago, created consternation in the Houghton National Bank yesterday by demanding $1,000,000 from Cashier Rice, threatening to do some promiscuous shooting if her demand was not at once complied with. She was disarmed before doing any damage, and will be sent to an asylum.

Trolley Accident at Stapleton.

Electric Car 35 of the Midland Railroad yesterday struck a surrey at the corner of Broad Street and Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I. In the surrey were a woman and two men. The surrey was from Brown's livery stable, at West Brighton, and was driven by George Wade. The occupants were all thrown out, and the surrey was demolished. Wade, the driver, was badly bruised about the head and face. The others escaped serious injury. The team ran away, but was caught at Tompkinsville.

STOP TO GOLD OUTFLOW

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS PROMISE TO CO-OPERATE.

J. Pierpont Morgan Invites Members of Leading Firms to Meet Bank Presidents in His Office and Explains the Situation—Increased Confidence in the Financial Situation—Deposits from Banks at the Sub-Treasury.

Having pledged themselves to contribute $15,000,000 or $18,000,000 in gold to protect the Treasury reserve, the New-York bankers yesterday solicited the co-operation of the foreign exchange bankers in still further protecting the reserve by keeping gold in this country.

J. Pierpont Morgan invited all the leading banking firms engaged in the foreign exchange business to meet the Presidents of the principal National banks of this city in his office at noon. The invitation was promptly accepted in the most friendly spirit, and the following foreign exchange bankers were presented: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., by Henry R. Ickelheimer; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., by Joseph Schiff; L. Von Hoffman & Co., by the Messrs. Theriot and Wood; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., by Ernest Thalmann; Lazard Frères, by E. Meyer, and W. H. Crossman & Brother, by G. W. Crossman.

John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk's Sons, James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, and several other National bank Presidents were also present.

Mr. Morgan tersely explained the situation. It was desirable, he said, to devise some plan by which the exportation of gold at the present time might be stopped. The action of the New-York banks in restoring the Treasury gold reserve to a point above the one-hundred-million-dollar mark would have no lasting effect if the steadily increasing current of gold to Europe was allowed to flow on unchecked. By united action the dealers in foreign exchange could so control the exchange market that the foreign demand for American gold would cease for the time being.

Various suggestions were offered as to what measures would be most expedient. In a general way it was agreed that if sixty-day bills of exchange on London were sold in large amounts by the foreign exchange banking houses, such bills could be covered at maturity by the bills drawn against the exports of cotton and grain. The sixty-day bills of exchange could be discounted in London, which would have the effect of transferring the demand for gold to that city.

The unanimous sentiment of the conference was in favor of taking action in compliance with the request of the National bank Presidents. A committee of seven was appointed to prepare a plan, and, after the conference adjourned, reports were freely circulated that the foreign exchange dealers were willing to dispose of from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000 of sixty-day bills of exchange in the way best calculated to offset the foreign demand for gold.

Just before the close of business in the Stock Exchange Mr. Morgan issued the following statement:

"An informal meeting was held to-day at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. of foreign bankers, who met to consider what could be done to prevent or diminish gold exports, or in any other way within their power to assist in the maintenance of the gold reserve, supplemental to the action of the banks in putting their gold at the disposal of the Treasury.

"The following committee was appointed, to whom the whole subject was referred to formulate a plan: J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman; John Crosby Brown of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., A. Luttgen of Messrs. August Belmont & Co., Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William Solomon of Speyer & Co., E. Meyer of Lazard Frères, and H. Ickelheimer of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co."

This announcement was received with widespread satisfaction. The stock market closed unusually strong, and there were evidences in various quarters of increased confidence in the financial situation. During the afternoon, sixty-day bills of exchange were freely offered, and predictions were confidently made that there would be no more immediate gold shipments after those of to-day.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to-day aggregated $2,000,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. send, $750,000; L. von Hoffmann & Co., $500,000; Lazard Frères, $500,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $250,000. Of this $2,000,000, there was taken from the Assay Office in fine gold bars $750,000. The balance was in coin. There was an additional withdrawal from the Sub-Treasury yesterday of $200,000 in coin on Canadian account. Silberman & Joseph also took out $125,000.

The encouraging action of the dealers in foreign exchange yesterday was efficiently supplemented by President Frederick D. Tappen and his National bank associates, who promptly began to coin bullion gold with the Sub-Treasury. The following deposits were made during the afternoon:

National City Bank	$2,000,000
Hanover National	1,500,000
National Park Bank	1,000,000
Bank of New-York	500,000
Gallatin National	400,000
Mechanics' National	400,000
Merchants' National	350,000
Leather Manufacturers' National	50,000
Total	$6,200,000

There will doubtless be additional deposits to-day. Some of the banks that have pledged contributions of gold may retain the coin in their own vaults until they receive notice that the Sub-Treasury actually needs it.

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, who has been the leader of this gold movement, said yesterday that the associated banks of New-York had pledged fully $18,000,000 of gold to protect the Treasury reserve. He, however, was not inclined to publish an official list of the contributions just yet, inasmuch as some of the banks have not yet been canvassed. J. T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, visited the officers of some of the trust companies yesterday and received assurances that contributions of gold from that quarter might be relied upon if necessary.

The stock market throughout the day reflected a much more buoyant feeling than has been felt there for several days. Prices of nearly all of the leading securities advanced, and there was an active and eager covering of "shorts." The bear element was apparently dormant.

BOSTON BANKERS WILL ASSIST.

Willing to Contribute to the Treasury Reserve.

BOSTON, July 22.—Boston bankers are coming forward in pursuance of the course taken in New-York, and are subscribing a part of their gold holdings for the benefit of the gold reserve.

President Beal of the Boston Clearing House, was asked over the telephone by President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank of New-York yesterday, if he would do what he could to get the Boston banks to subscribe some of their gold, and to-day he was about the Street conferring with the different bank officers in relation to the matter. It was proposed that each bank should turn over 30 per cent. of its gold, and a subscription paper was circulated for signatures. The banks showed no apprehension at the situation, and in general there was a readiness to help out the Government in the way offered.

There was no general conference of bank officers in regard to the matter, although Mr. Beal had a talk with several representatives at the Clearing House in the afternoon. The rest was done by personal interviews with the bankers in circulating the subscription paper. The total gold holdings in this city are about $6,000,000.

Philadelphia Will Help.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A man prominent in financial circles visited the different financial institutions of this city this afternoon in furtherance of a plan to have the local banks exchange gold for legal tender, in the interest of the Government. A number of banks subscribed, and it is understood that near $500,000 was raised in half an hour. It is the intention to raise a one-million-dollar fund, but the bankers are satisfied they could secure a considerably larger sum should the occasion require.

DIED IN A BROOKLYN TROLLEY CAR.

Clark H. Ackerman Was on His Way Home from Business.

Clark H. Ackerman, a member of the Loyal Legion, died suddenly, in a Gates Avenue trolley car, when it was opposite the lower Fulton Street Police Station, Brooklyn, at 6:35 o'clock last night. Mr. Clark was engaged in the metal business at 149 Water Street, this city. He was on his way home from business. He had not been feeling well for several days, and on Tuesday consulted his physician, who told him that he was suffering from heart trouble.

Mr. Ackerman was born in Brooklyn forty-nine years ago, and was educated in the public schools of that city. When the war began he joined the Thirteenth Regiment and went to the front as a drummer boy. When he returned he entered the business organized by his two brothers, and after their death he became the head of the firm.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion, George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., and was also a Mason. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE BRIDE OF A BURGLAR.

Miss Hulda Baumgarden Becomes the Wife of J. F. Wagoner.

Having pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, Jacob F. Wagoner was sentenced to confinement in State prison for three years and nine months by Recorder Goff yesterday afternoon, and three hours later he was married in the Tombs to Miss Hulda Baumgarden of 311 East Fourth Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sanford, an evangelist, who daily visits prisoners in the Tombs. As to why the ceremony was performed on the eve of the bridegroom's departure for Sing Sing, neither Wagoner nor Miss Baumgarten would say. The bride was in street dress, and wore a shirt waist. The bridegroom went through the ceremony with his coat off.

Wagoner entered the rooms of I. Cohen, over a pawnshop at 79 Avenue A, at 4 o'clock A. M., on June 10, and was about to leave with a gold watch and chain, when Mrs. Cohen discovered him. Before he could get away, Mrs. Cohen seized him, and with the aid of her husband turned him over to the police.

HOBOKEN BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Quick Action by a Motorman Saves Him from Being Crushed.

Edward Thealing, five years old, of 64 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, narrowly escaped being killed yesterday by a trolley car.

He was playing in the street in front of his home, when he was struck by Trolley Car 51 of the North Hudson Railway Company's line. He fell on the track, and the fender passed over him. His mother, who was standing on the sidewalk, shrieked and fainted.

Every one who saw the accident supposed the boy had been killed, but John Henderson, the motorman, stopped the car before the wheels could strike the boy; stopped it so suddenly, in fact, that the passengers were thrown from the seats and fell in a heap on the floor.

When the fender of the car was lifted young Thealing was found to have suffered no injury, save a bruise on one of his hands. His mother, who was utterly prostrated by the shock, suffered far more severely than he.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A BUGGY.

Miss Kilburn Was Widely Known for Various Charities.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Mrs. Hall and Miss Angie Kilburn of Chicago, sisters of Mrs. Albion W. Tourgee of Mayville, were driving from Chautauqua to Mayville last evening. In a narrow point in the road they met the Duquesne stage coach.

Their horse became fractious at the same time and the carriage was overturned. One of Mrs. Hall's arms was fractured. That at the time was thought to be the most serious feature of the accident.

The injured women were removed to the home of Mrs. Tourgee. Miss Kilburn complained of feeling ill, and it soon developed that she was injured internally. She failed rapidly until noon to-day, when she died as a result of her injuries. Miss Kilburn was about fifty years of age, and was widely known by reason of her many charities.

Thrown from Wheel, Became Crazy.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 22.—As was his usual custom, Thomas Pierson of 131 Park Hill Avenue this evening rode his wheel from his place of business on his way home. He turned into Warburton Avenue about 6:30 o'clock, going at a lively rate of speed. There was a child riding her bicycle a short distance ahead of him, and to avoid her Pierson turned his wheel sharply. It upset, throwing him from it against a trolley pole. When picked up he was found to be unconscious, and was removed to the office of Dr. Brown, where his wounds were attended to. It was found that he had been severely bruised on the head and neck. The fall is believed to have affected his mind, for when he recovered consciousness he raved and became hysterical. It took three men to hold him. He is now at his home in a critical condition.

Steamer Concordia's Narrow Escape.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., July 22.—The Donaldson Line steamer Concordia, Capt. Mitchell, from Montreal for Glasgow, with 400 head of cattle and a general cargo, struck an iceberg in the Straits of Belle Isle on Sunday night and stove her bows to the fore bulkhead. The whole stem and fore part were wrecked. She arrived here this morning, her pumps barely keeping her afloat. Boats were lowered and provisioned ready for leaving her, as it was thought the steamer might sink at any moment.

Has the Moon a Satellite?

GENEVA, July 22.—Prof. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, while observing the moon last night with the large telescope, made a most interesting and unique discovery. A dark round object was seen to pass rather slowly across the moon in a horizontal direction. Prof. Brooks believes that it was the passage of a dark meteor between the earth and the moon far beyond the earth's atmosphere, so that it remained non-luminous. The observation is new in astronomical records.

A Boy Drowned in the East River.

While undressing for a bath, Edward Tiernan, seven years old, of 301 East Sixty-ninth Street, fell off the pier at the foot of Sixty-eighth Street and East River early last night and was drowned. His companions, Isaac Engelhardt of 515 East Seventieth Street, and John McMahon of 511 East Seventieth Street, attempted to save him from drowning, but their strength gave out before they could reach him. The body was not recovered.

A Nun Breaks a Leg.

Sister Euphemia of the Order of St. Joseph, who is connected with the convent in Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, fractured her leg Tuesday evening. Everybody attached to the convent refuses to give any information concerning the manner in which Sister Euphemia received her injury, and the doctors who are attending her also refuse to talk. It is understood that she fell from a window in the convent. She is expected to recover.

SOUND-MONEY MEN CONFER

QUESTION OF NAMING A THIRD TICKET DISCUSSED BY DEMOCRATS.

Meeting at the Home of Mr. Whitney and a Gathering at the Metropolitan Club—Evidence that Tammany May Not Declare for Bryan Until After the Meeting of the State Committee—Some Talk of Gold-Standard Clubs.

Gold-standard Democrats of this city were in conference yesterday considering how best to meet the situation, which has suddenly developed by the activity of Western men, who favor an immediate call for another Democratic convention.

William C. Whitney, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and some up-the-State Democrats who agree with them in their opposition to Bryan and Sewall, as well as some of the prominent men of Tammany Hall, were in consultation, and while no definite results were reached on the question of a third ticket, there was evidence that Tammany will not ratify the Chicago ticket until after the meeting of the State Committee next week.

Other conferences will be held this week, and it is pretty safe to say that if another convention be called to nominate a third ticket, New-York will be represented in that convention.

The first of yesterday's conferences, which may have an important influence on the action of Tammany Hall, was at Mr. Whitney's house, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street. There were present ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, James J. Martin, and De Lancey Nicoll. Mr. Whitney entertained these gentlemen at luncheon, and the attitude which sound-money Democrats shall take was fully discussed.

There are difficulties in the way of either indorsing the present ticket or of taking the attitude of bolters, and these were fully gone over.

The men at this conference are not in favor of any indorsement of Bryan and Sewall, and the conference was said to have been held in view of the announcement made by John C. Sheehan that Tammany would ratify the nominations without waiting for action by the State organization.

Mr. Sheehan said last night that the call for the ratification meeting had not been issued, and would not for a few days, possibly. Mr. Sheehan, however, disclaimed any knowledge of the conference at Mr. Whitney's home.

Those who were there were silent on the subject. Mr. Whitney said a few gentlemen had called, and there had been some discussion, informally, of politics.

Another conference of gold-standard men, or if not "a conference" a gathering of a number of prominent Democrats, at which the campaign was discussed, was held at the Metropolitan Club, in Fifth Avenue. Mr. Whitney, ex-Gov. Flower, Hugh J. Grant, J. Edward Simmons, and others were present at a dinner given for the purpose of bringing these gold-standard men together for an exchange of views. William R. Grace was invited, but was detained by a family engagement.

The dinner party continued all the evening, and in the course of the three or four hours the gentlemen were together there was a general discussion of what had best be done. No attempt was made to reach any final action, for that will not be done before the meeting of the State Committee next week. But at that time there will be an extended summary of the ideas of those who attend the informal conferences presented to the committee probably by Mr. Whitney, and this may be the basis of action by the State Committee, or, at any rate, have considerable weight in determining the organization's action.

By next week it will be known what the Western men, who are to meet in Chicago, propose in the way of nominating a third candidate.

While those who know the importance of maintaining "regularity" that the machinery provided in the ball law may be kept in working order, are not in favor of a third ticket, this does appeal strongly to a large element of the gold-standard Democrats. They argue that there would be no method of conducting a campaign for gold so successfully as with a candidate who represents their views on the money question as a standard bearer. They need a rallying point. They believe it would be dull and unprofitable work to try to reach many Democrats with nothing in sight but a McKinley banner.

Some have an idea that the campaign of education can be carried on by bringing all friends of sound money together in sound-money clubs, without regard to former political parties, and the possibility of doing as effective work in this way as by nominating a third ticket was one of the things discussed last night.

IN FAVOR OF A THIRD TICKET.

Democratic Reform Organization to Confer with Other Democrats.

Third-ticket politics was discussed last evening at the Reform Club, at a session of more than three hours of the State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization. About thirty members attended. No differences of opinion developed in regard to the undesirability of the Chicago ticket, but it required argument to convince some of the members that it would be good policy at this time to oppose McKinley on his record. Majority sentiment became at last practically unanimous in favor of a third ticket.

Resolutions condemning the work at Chicago were passed. They provided for a committee to confer with Democrats in other States on the advisable course to pursue. A telegram was sent to Chicago asking if the conference of sound-money Democrats, appointed for to-night in that city, would probably be continued through to-morrow. If so, the committee will start for Chicago this morning; if not, the committee will be represented at any subsequent conferences that may be called.

The resolutions were presented by St. Clair McKelway, F. W. Hinrichs, and John De Witt Warner, and were as follows:

The Chicago Convention abandoned Democratic principles for doctrines which never were or can be Democratic. It thus threw away its claim to Democratic support. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, of which he shall be one, to represent the Democratic Party Reform Organization, in conference with Democrats in other States as to the steps which should be taken to bring about by Democratic action the preservation of Democratic principles and the restoration of the Democracy to its rightful moral and political weight in the Union.

Resolved, That we extend to our fellow-Democrats, assembling in conference at Chicago, in vindication of Democratic principles, the assurance of our hearty co-operation.

The committee named for this work consisted of Charles S. Fairchild, (alternate, Everett P. Wheeler;) Edward M. Shepard, (alternate, J. Warren Greene;) R. A. Widenmann of Rockland County, who presided at last night's meeting, (alternate, A. M. Voorhis;) F. D. Locke of Erie County, (alternate, John G. Milburn;) John De Witt Warner, (alternate, Lawrence E. Sexton;) F. W. Hinrichs, (alternate, S. Perry Sturges,) and Charles Tracey of Albany County, (alternate, John D. Kernan of Oneida County.)

Among those present at last night's meeting were John De Witt Warner, Seth Sprague Terry, Theodore Sutro, John A. Beall, St. Clair McKelway, F. W. Hinrichs, Henry W. Maxwell, Robert Baker, Isaac H. Klein, John Brooks Leavitt, J. Warren Greene, R. R. Bowker, R. A. Widenmann of Rockland County, and Howard R. Bayne of Richmond County.

Hash the Cause of a Knockdown.

Hash, the plain boarding-house mystery, was the principal feature in a case before Justice Maes in Jersey City yesterday. Anthony Murth, who keeps a boarding house at 820 Newark Avenue, was the complainant. Frank Miller, a boarder, was defendant. The evidence showed that Murth had offered his boarders hash for breakfast several mornings in succession. To this Miller objected, and Murth told him he could eat hash or go without his breakfast. Thereupon Miller knocked Murth down. Justice Maes held Miller for examination.

ACTRESS HOPE BOOTH ARRESTED.

Police Inspector Harley Says Her Performance Is Improper.

Hope Booth, an actress, who appears at the American and Casino Roof Gardens, in a sketch entitled "Ten Minutes in the Latin Quartier; or, A Study in the Nude," was arrested yesterday with Manager John W. Hamilton of the roof gardens on a charge of violating public decency. They were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

Police Inspector Harley was the complainant. He saw Miss Booth's performance Tuesday night and yesterday morning he called on Manager Hamilton and advised him to withdraw that feature from his programme. Mr. Hamilton refused and Inspector Harley than obtained warrants. He arrested Mr. Hamilton at the Casino and Miss Hope at her home, 42 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The prisoners were accompanied to the police court by George W. Lederer of the Casino Theatre and Lawyers Thomas Dineen and Maurice Meyer. Miss Booth gave her age as twenty-three years.

WEST POINT MEN TRIED FOR HAZING

A General Court-Martial Convened—The Offense Said to be Mild.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 22.—A general court-martial convened in camp to-day to try Cadets Bishop and Rand for hazing a plebe. The accused cadets were placed under arrest yesterday, and have been confined to their tents.

According to the cadets, the hazing, if it could be called by that name, was of the mildest character. Cadet Harris, the alleged victim, was ordered to stand at attention. While in this position a tactical officer came along. To his inquiries Harris told the story that caused the arrest of Bishop and Rand. It is said the latter has nothing to do with the affair. He was present, it is claimed, when Harris took his forced position. The tactical officers have received instructions from the Superintendent to stop hazing at any cost.

Capt. Parker was President of the court. Lieut. R. P. Davis was Judge Advocate. The other members were Capts. Bruff and Lusk, Lieuts. Dyer, Hazzard, Freeman, Wilcox, Allaire, Holbrook, Allen, Rees, and Richardson.

FINED FOR FLYING ERIN'S FLAG.

A Massachusetts Judge Holds Ireland to be Technically a Country.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 22.—Judge Stone decided the "Irish flag" case in the police court this morning. On the eve of July 4 Patrick O'Brien, a contractor, placed a green flag on the chimney of the unfinished Sixth Ward School building. City Marshal Bailey removed the flag, subsequently restoring it to O'Brien, who replaced it on the building. Marshal Bailey secured a warrant against O'Brien, alleging violation of a law which makes unlawful the placing of a flag or emblem of a foreign country upon the outside of public buildings.

O'Brien's counsel raised the point that the green flag was not an emblem of any foreign country, because Ireland was not an independent sovereignty, and the Judge took this point into consideration. To-day O'Brien was adjudged guilty and a fine of $10 was imposed. O'Brien took an appeal to the Superior Court.

THE PHILADELPHIA HEARD FROM.

A Missing Clipper Ship Spoken Off Cape Horn After 170 Days.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Advices received at the Maritime Exchange to-day partly clear up the mystery of the clipper ship City of Philadelphia, which left New-York for San Francisco Feb. 2.

She was spoken on May 1 sixty-eight miles south by west from Cape Horn. This report is confirmed by the Captain of the British ship Brenda, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday from London. The announcement causes great relief in shipping circles here. She hails from this port, and is owned by W. F. Hagar, a ship broker, in this city.

Mr. Hagar declared to-day that the report that she had gone ashore at the Faulkland Island on May 14 could not have been true, as she had long passed that point on the date named. The City of Philadelphia has been out 170 days.

Brandy Kills a Child.

Swiza Marzash, three years old, a steerage passenger on the Red Star Line steamship Noordland, which arrived yesterday morning from Antwerp, died on the voyage from alcoholic poisoning. She had been left alone in a berth, sleeping, while her mother went on deck. The child awoke, and finding a bottle of brandy secreted in the bedding, drank six ounces of its contents.

Plucky Woman Fires on Burglars.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 22.—Mrs. Paul Assman, residing on Harrison Street, was awakened by burglars at 2 o'clock this morning. Her husband had been paid Saturday, but was away. Mrs. Assman picked up her husband's double-barreled shotgun and fired two shots, which attracted the attention of the police. The burglars made their escape.

Mrs. Law Appointed Administratrix.

Mrs. Alga Law and the United States Trust Company were granted letters of administration yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald on the estate of George Law. The sisters of Mr. Law withdrew opposition to the appointment of the widow as administratrix. The estate is estimated at $1,500,000 in personal property and $100,000 in real estate.

Secretary Palmer Sails.

Secretary of State John Palmer was a passenger on the Red Star Line steamship Berlin which sailed yesterday for Antwerp. Mr. Palmer came down from Albany Monday. He will visit most of the Continental capitals, but will be back to New-York in time to attend the Republican State Convention.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Mrs. Charles Bartels of Sherman Avenue, New-Haven, received by mail a day or two since a package of cake and a vial of wine, with a letter signed "S. R.," which stated that the cake and wine were portions of her correspondent's wedding feast. The cake proved to be saturated with carbolic acid and belladonna was found in the wine. The police are investigating.

—The Senate of the National Union and Secret Fraternal Insurance Society met in convention in Niagara Falls, N. Y., yesterday. Several important matters were referred to committees, one of which was a change in the table of rates, which will be reported to-day. The reports of officers showed a membership of 47,000, and benefits paid last year, $1,240,000.

—Oscar J. B. West, the young man who, as a special policeman, arrested William Morgan of Newark for singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," on the mountain road leading to Eagle Rock, has been censured by the Township Committee and was ordered by the Police Captain to be divested of his badge. Morgan was fined $3.05 for his alleged offense.

—A freight train was standing at Flemington Junction, N. J., last evening, when Engine 590 crashed into the rear of the freight. The caboose, several cars, and Engine 590 were wrecked, and travel was delayed for four hours. The engineer and firemen escaped by jumping.

—The United States cruiser Columbia sailed from Boston yesterday for Brunswick, Ga., acting as convoy to the monitor Passaic, which has been loaned by the United States Government to the State of Georgia to be used by the naval reserve of that Commonwealth.

—A new kind of beetle, different from the elm beetle, has appeared in Plainfield, and is devouring the leaves of maple trees. It is about half an inch long, white at first, but turns darker. It attacks the stems of leaves and cuts them off quickly.

—Mrs. M. F. Clark, one of the South's chief promoters in educational circles, was killed in a suburb of Nashville Tuesday night. She was

constant insistence by the straightout Populists that the Bryan convention was but a Populist development, yet not entitled to Populist approval, because approval might somehow lead to the loss of Populist prestige, and the shrewd expectation that the Populists in the next election, with the Bryan ticket commanding the votes of only a part of the Democratic Party, may outnumber the Bryan voters, has strengthened the opposition maintained from the start by the sturdy Texans against indorsement, approval, union, or co-operation involving loss of party distinction.

Butler Sees a Light.

There was some doubt late last night whether there would not be to-day a scene in the Populist Convention like that witnessed at Chicago when Senator Hill was named for temporary Chairman by the National Committee and was rejected by the convention. The "middle of the road" men, suspecting that Senator Marion Butler, a "middle of the road" Populist, had weakened in his devotion to high Populist principles and permitted his political ambitions to lead him into a bargain with the Bryan forces, resolved to reject Butler and put in a delegate named Jones from Texas. The opponents of Bryan had managed to learn—just how does not seem clear—that they were sure of the votes of 250 more than a majority of the delegates for independent action. Butler heard the news, too, and he gave to the straightouts most positive assurances of his loyalty to them. So this morning, accepting this as an admission of the defeat of Bryan, the "middle of the road" men abandoned their determination to throw Butler over.

Thousands of Empty Chairs.

There was little in the convention of to-day to remind one of the Republican Convention that met in the same hall five weeks ago except the heat. The vast yet stuffy hall was almost bare of adornment. A few strips of bunting, a few flags, a picture of Peter Cooper, the Greenback candidate, flanked by pictures of Lincoln and Washington, and some red, white, and blue shields were about the only decorations, save the large, flat, ugly star overhead in the centre of the hall.

When the convention was called to order, forty minutes late, the only parts of the hall that were occupied were the flat central section set apart for the 1,400 delegates and some alternates, the press section at the right and left of the rostrum, a few seats containing a little group of guests just behind the desk of the presiding officer, others containing another group in the gallery overhead, and some scattering chairs in various parts of the hall. The place was easily five times too large for the purpose. The area of vacant seats was out of all proportion to the number of seats occupied, and the effect of the sight was not cheerful.

An Unconventional Body.

The Bryan convention included some unconventional persons, but those present were not so generally unconventional as the Populists who met here to-day. On the floor, in the galleries, on the platform, men who found their coats oppressive took them off. A third of the convention was in its shirt-sleeves, but the majority still wore whiskers, so abundant and unrestrained as to suggest a possibly comfortable application of them to worn-out mattresses, and with decided advantage to everybody concerned.

There unquestionably is a tendency of whiskers to Populism, for even the colored delegates to the convention displayed beards of the orthodox, tangled, contentious, and cranky pattern.

The Populists treated their distinguished guests more considerately than men of distinction were treated by the Republicans. They seated them on the platform devoted in the Republican convention to assistant secretaries, who were neither useful nor ornamental.

Ignatius Donnelly, who may be the Populist candidate for President, was the first guest shown to the platform by the Assistant Sergeant at Arms, an officer clothed in a badge of authority, a long and scraggly beard, a badly soiled shirt, minus collar and tie, and trousers that looked as if they had done service as a nightrobe. Senator Allen of Nebraska, looking quite too like a plutocrat in his garb, was next ushered to the platform. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas was another platform guest.

Mrs. Lease Enjoys Herself.

After the curtain was up Mrs. M. E. Lease, the Kansas Populist agitator, was brought to the platform amid applause, and became at once the platform star. She took off a large hat, over which many plumes of black tossed, vivaciously, as soon as she reached her chair, and made herself much at home, indeed, holding a little reception right along with the proceedings.

Independent in many things, the Populists still admit that they need the benefit of the clergy, and there was respectful attention to the minister introduced by Chairman Taubeneck, with the assurance, "He will give us a prayer."

Gov. Stone of Missouri, who welcomed the convention to the State and to the City of St. Louis, was discretion itself, and did not suggest in a phrase the anxiety he shared with Senator Jones to extort a Populist indorsement from the delegates and the empty chairs within reach of his voice.

Heard Donnelly Unmoved.

Donnelly, the oft-beaten Populist leader, did not stir the emotional delegates with his description of the fertility and greatness of the Mississippi Valley, nor with his assertion that the Populist Party was the "fruition of the grand system of National education." As a middle-of-the road man, he was for independent action, for maintaining the party identity. He had been present, he said, at the birth of the Greenback Party, and he had attended its funeral. "God forbid," he prayed, "that I should attend the funeral of the People's Party." Its perpetuity was the only hope of humanity. His mind turned toward calamity; his speech was full of anxiety lest the thing should happen that he was most anxious to avert.

Tiresome and Not Picturesque.

Senator Butler was wearisome, and he was not picturesque. His abundant dark hair hung in uncomfortable masses over his eyes. He wore a heavy coat, but no waistcoat, and his suspenders were rather too conspicuous. His Van Dyke beard was not of the Populist mode, and it probably was fortunate for Butler that the delegates do not know that the Prince of Wales is largely responsible for the style of whiskers Butler affects. If Butler was chosen to make a speech, he did not justify his selection. He appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with nimself, but he was more impressive in manner than in the matter of his speech.

He said enough, however, to show that he dislikes the Democratic Party and the Bryan nomination. He boasted that the Populists had broken the other two parties in two. He boldly asserted that if the Populist Party should be dissolved the Bryan party would repudiate the Chicago platform. Like Donnelly, he insisted upon maintaining party identity, and he gave the Democratic Party only scant praise for accepting Populism and nominating a Populist for President.

"We are a-going to stand together," he shouted. "We are not a-going to split."

In the Dark.

Gov. Stone's welcome to St. Louis evidently did not include light. For when the delegates assembled soon after 7 o'clock for the session called for 8 o'clock, it was in a hall as dark as Egypt. No one knew why the hall was not lighted. No one could be found to tell why the Cimmerean darkness could not be dispelled. The delegates groped their way in; spectators, not many, to be sure, considering that tickets were not demanded, occupied some of the gallery seats. Delegates, spectators, Sergeant at Arms, street boys—all were mingled in confusion.

The band in the dark gallery played, and the delegates down in the dark hall sang. Candles were procured by a few of the newspaper men, and were stuck upon the tables at each side of the rostrum. All the dark entrances were clogged with people. Out of the middle of the dark platform, just after 8 o'clock, "Cyclone" Davis was heard making a statement about "disaffected" wires, and a quarter of an hour later, the disaffection still continuing to operate to keep the hall in darkness, Chairman Butler announced that he adjourned the convention to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Candidates and Platform.

It is the general understanding to-night that the "middle-of-the-road" Populists will have their own way; that they will make their own platform regardless of the consent or approval of any other party, and will nominate two Populists. The platform will be full of advanced Populism—free silver, free paper, Government confiscation of private property, abolishment of National banks, and what not. The candidates will be—well, no man can tell.

Ignatius Donnelly may be named for President, but he is suspected of conservative and trading inclinations, and has been accused to-day by his own Minnesota delegation of advertising for the nomination.

Debs is popular, and he will be here, if he has not arrived already. Cheers were given for him to-day in the convention, where cheers were not too abundant, and where a proposition for cheers for Bryan was greeted with angry demands for the suppression of the proposer. Waite of Colorado, Marion Butler, and Vanderveort of Nebraska are also mentioned. But there are vile suggestions floating into the newspapers that Vandervoort is here as a McKinley agent, and that may harm his chances for nomination.

The Co-operative Scheme.

Bad though the candidates and the platform promise to be, the Bryan party expects to be assisted by the Populists. Assert what they may and name whom they will, while indorsement must fail and nomination appears to be utterly improbable, the other scheme already outlined last night is still talked of—the scheme by which Democrats and Populists would have Electors according to their voting strength in 1892, all to vote for their Electors, and then to have a Bryan or Populist President, according to the strength of Populists and Bryan men in the Electoral Colleges.

The more confident Populists, who believe that Democrats will be loyal to their party, insist that there shall be full Populist Electoral tickets in each State, and that it will be time enough to talk about fusion after the fight has been fought out at the polls.

The silver party convention was a joke. A mere handful of delegates and spectators, drummed up for the most part, occupied a large hall to listen to long speeches and the carrying out of a programme carefully cut and dried, and disputed by no one. It may be authoritative with the small following of the silver mine owners who organized and paid for the exhibition; it hardly can be impressive to any other class of American citizens.

THE CONVENTION BEGINS WORK.

Marion Butler Acts as Temporary Chairman—Strong Talks Against Indorsing Bryan.

St. Louis, July 22.—The convention was called to order at 12:38 o'clock by Mr. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National Committee. The Rev. W. R. L. Smith of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis offered prayer, as follows:

For the multitude of Thy mercies, O Lord, we render unto Thee hearty thanksgiving and praise. Thou hast led us into green pastures and beside the still waters. Thy gentleness has made us great. From Thy hand we have received the goodly heritage of our common country. Thy blessing has filled it with plenty, while in all its borders peace drops her benediction. Above all, we have the revelation of Thyself as our Father and through Jesus Christ has been opened to us a way into better country.

To-day, as a representative assembly of American citizens, we wish humbly to recognize Thy majesty and great glory and our dependence upon Thee. Thy strength is our support; Thy wisdom our light; Thy goodness our refuge and hope. Let the spirit of wisdom rest on this great convention. May Thy righteousness manifest itself through all their counsels and may a pure, broad, American patriotism warm every heart.

Smite the evils that threaten our social order and domestic peace and give us good men to rule over our Nation. Scourge out the demon of greed, sectionalism, and lawlessness, and put in their place the sweet angel of charity that remembers the poor and needy and Him that has no helper. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven, for Thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory forever. Amen.

Welcomed to Missouri.

Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri delivered an address of welcome, in which he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I come to extend a genuine and hearty welcome to the people and delegates of the State of Missouri which I have the honor to be Executive Officer. Freedom of opinion of religious, political, and social, and all other subjects; freedom of action so long as the exercise of that freedom does not disturb public order or trench on the just rights of others, are cardinal principles in our great governmental system. In this State we seek to give to that basic idea its best possible expression. We differ as to methods, and we differ often as to policies and principles; but it is to be devoutly hoped that all of us are actuated by love of country and by motives of the greatest patriotism.

You are met, gentlemen, in a crucial period, as I esteem it, not only of party history, but of National history. It would be unbecoming of me to make any suggestion whatever as to the duty of this convention. I can, however, without impropriety, say that I hope that every gentleman occupying a seat in this great body will perform the important and responsible duty imposed upon him, with an eye single to the public good, to the development of our country, and to the promotion of the felicity of our people and the glory of the Republic.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota responded to Gov. Stone's address of welcome. He spoke of the different cities that had desired the convention, mentioning Chicago as that "queenly city of magnificent growth, which is a miracle of our American civilization." But St. Louis was selected because it was pre-eminently the heart and centre of the American continent—the centre of the Mississippi Valley, the grandest body of agricultural and fertile lands on the face of the globe. The selection of the centre of this great valley for the convention of the People's Party was particularly appropriate, because the Populistic movement was an outgrowth from the agricultural and laboring population of this country. It began at a million firesides, where the farmer in the silence of his home studied out for himself the causes of the afflictions he endured, and united to find a remedy.

"Our city friends," Mr. Donnelly continued, "for a time regarded it as a movement hostile to themselves. They never could be further from the truth. It is at last dawning even upon the minds of our far-Eastern cities that in assenting to the evil conditions that now surround us they have destroyed their own prosperity. While reaching out for foreign markets, where they must encounter the hostility of the whole world, they have permitted their own natural market, of which they had the monopoly, to fall into poverty and wretchedness, and they are to-day in sackcloth and ashes, feeling the result of that mistaken policy."

Mr. Donnelly closed by making an eloquent appeal for unity. "I stood," he said, "at the cradle of the old Greenback Party, I stood at the cradle of the People's Party. God forbid I should be here to-day to attend its funeral! Stand together, friends. Lift up your hearts to the majesty and the dignity of the duties laid upon your shoulders."

The Chairman asked such members of the Executive Committee as were in the body of the hall to step up to the platform. Among those who thus advanced was Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease who was cheered warmly.

A "Cyclone of Patriotism."

Chairman Taubeneck introduced as Temporary Chairman of the convention Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, who was received with three cheers, which he characterized as a "cyclone of patriotism."

All history taught, he said, beginning his speech, that there always came crises in the affairs of men when humanity was raised to a higher level, according as the men on whose shoulders the responsibility rested were able to meet the crisis with wisdom and patriotism. To solve the crisis of the present day to the betterment of humanity two political parties had held National Conventions, had adopted platforms, and had put forward their leaders, and now another great political party, young but a growing giant in strength, had assembled to speak to the American people in this critical and important hour.

The Populists were here because there was need of them to be here. The parties that had had charge of the Government since the war had succeeded in bringing the Nation to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, and had necessitated the existence of a Populist organization. The two parties had vied with each other in "straddling," and now "straddling" was a thing of the past.

Mr. Butler went on to speak of the transportation question as "standing side by side" with the money question, and declared that both these great questions would have to be solved before the country got back to prosperity. The Standard Oil Trust, he declared, would not exist to-day if it was not for its co-partnership with transportation companies. If the People's Party should go out of existence to-morrow, the next Democratic National Convention would report a platform on which Bryan would not stand. The People's Party had raised an issue so universal, so great, so important, that it had split both the old parties in two.

The Populist Convention had met to save that issue or to allow it to go down in defeat. Mr. Butler had faith that it would not turn itself into a Democratic annex or into a Republican annex, but would find a way between them that was true and right. What, Senator Butler asked, should this convention do, and he was answered by one of the California delegates, Alfred Daggett, who shouted: "Nominate a straight Populist candidate on a Populist platform, without reference to what the Democratic Convention has done."

The Mission of Populists.

Mr. Butler, without heeding the interruption, went on:

While this party lives, and God grant that it shall never die, because it will be ever needed, so long as human liberty is threatened, it must be true to the mission which it was born to accomplish. If this convention cannot follow its own teachings it is unworthy to represent the people. What is your duty to-day? It is to indorse and approve what is right and to condemn what is wrong. No, other course is true Populism. The mission of the People's Party has been to strike down what is wrong and to hold up what is right.

If you waver in your principles [A delegate: "We will not do it if the other platforms do better than ours."] Another delegate replied that these words were raised against. I believe that this convention is going to do the wise thing. I believe that it is going to stand together. It is not going to split. We have split both the old parties. We did it on a principle; but we ourselves will not split because we stand upon this principle, and are not going to be foolish enough to split upon details.

If we stand together, and go away from here a united band of brothers, we will strip for the fray and we will see, next November, that the millions of organized capital and of gold monopolists are stricken down in this country. We will show you, too, that this young giant of the People's Party will come out of the campaign stronger than we go into it. Remember that you have accomplished more in four years than the old parties have accomplished in a hundred, and remember, too, that if we do our duty at this trying hour the time is not far distant when we will be the majority party of the country.

Senator Butler spoke for an hour, closing his speech at 2 o'clock.

Committees Appointed.

When Senator Butler resumed his seat some cries were raised for a speech from Mrs. Lease, but the Chairman directed the Secretary to call the roll of States to name the Committee on Credentials. This was done, and the Committee on Resolutions also was appointed. The Resolutions Committee is composed as follows:

Alabama—Jerome Whitehead.
Arkansas—Ishac McCracken.
California—J. A. Johnson.
Colorado—J. C. Bell.
Connecticut—Thomas Perkins.
Delaware—Herman V. Heizel.
Idaho—James Gunn.
Illinois—John P. Steele.
Indiana—Alonzo G. Burkhart.
Iowa—J. B. Weaver.
Kansas—John Davis.
Kentucky—J. A. Parker.
Louisiana—J. T. Howell.
Maine—James Champlin.
Maryland—Eutich Noyes.
Massachusetts—Levi R. Pierce.
Michigan—R. B. Taylor.
Minnesota—R. M. Dixon.
Mississippi—Frank Burkett.
Missouri—J. Weller Long.
Montana—Judge George W. Reeves.
Nebraska—Gov. S. A. Holcomb.
New-Hampshire—O. J. Greenleaf.
New-Jersey—D. F. Fuller.
North Carolina—W. B. Henry.
North Dakota—L. A. Uland.
Ohio—J. R. Carey.
Oregon—J. S. McCaine.
Pennsylvania—C. F. Taylor.
South Dakota—H. L. Laucks.
Tennessee—J. P. Buchanan.
Texas—J. C. Kelsey.
Virginia—James G. Field.
Washington—John R. Rodgers.
West Virginia—H. T. Houston.
Wyoming—Gov. M. Brown.
New-Mexico—T. F. Kelleher.
Oklahoma—Col. Garrison.
Indian Territory—Thomas Sloane.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly of Minnesota, the convention, at 2:15 o'clock, took a recess until 4 o'clock, to enable the Committee on Credentials to prepare its report.

After the recess was taken, the convention resolved itself into an informal mass meeting, and Congressman Howard of Alabama, who will be remembered as having introduced a resolution to impeach President Cleveland, spoke for ten minutes. He made a bitter attack upon the Democratic Party, and advocated standing on an independent ticket. He was followed by other speakers, who urged standing for the People's Party issue, first, last, and all the time.

NO NIGHT SESSION.

Managers of the Convention Had Failed to Arrange for Light.

St. Louis, July 22.—When the Populists got together in Convention Hall this evening they found themselves in trouble. No provision had been made for lighting the hall. Neither gas nor electricity gave a ray of light. Candles had been provided by the newspaper correspondents for their own use, but they only served to make the darkness in the other parts of the hall seem more intense.

There was a full attendance on the floor, and many spectators were in the galleries. Humorously inclined people in the galleries and on the floor indulged for half an hour in jokes at the expense of the Populists, and jeers and college yells prevailed. Some attempts at explanation were made from the Chairman's platform, but they were received with derision and hootings.

Some of the delegates started to sing the National anthem. Others joined in, and the band played the accompaniment, and this restored good humor. The band continued to play, and it was promised from the Chairman's stand that light soon would be forthcoming.

The real explanation of the trouble was that whoever was in charge of the arrangements had neglected to engage service for the evening from the electric light company until it was too late to turn on the current without great risk, as preliminary tests of the circuits were necessary.

Some suggestions of adjournment were made, but they met with no favor, the crowd rather enjoying the darkness and the fun.

The band kept up its music—"Dixie" and other popular airs—and the crowd shouted and varied the shouting with cheers and jocular remarks.

This condition of things went on without a particle of light, save from the few candle points attuck on the reporters' table and one on the Chairman's table. Some negro melodies were sung from different parts of the hall. John Brown's spirit went marching on, and college yells were indulged in.

The patience of the managers finally was exhausted; there was no prospect of the electric light being turned on, and, yielding to the necessities of the case, it was announced, at 8:30 P. M., that the convention was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DIGGS AGAINST LEASE.

A Lively Feminine Debate Promised in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., July 22.—Until the Populist State Convention shall meet, Aug. 5, to nominate a candidate for Governor, the people of this State will witness a political battle royal between Mrs. Anna Diggs and Mrs. Mary E. Lease, rivals for leadership among the Populist women of this State.

Little Mrs. Diggs recently published a letter to ex-Gov. Lewelling imporing him, in the interest of the People's Party cause, to withdraw from the race for Governor, declaring that his record was such as to court defeat at the polls.

This was more than Mrs. Lease could stand. From her Summer home in Minnesota she wrote that she would at once return here and challenge Mrs. Diggs to meet her in a discussion of Lewelling's acts. She says all the money the enemy could pile up would not keep her out of the State.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

One Member for Each State Represented.

St. Louis, July 22.—The silver convention to-day selected the following National Committee: California, G. W. Baker; Colorado, D. N. Stevens; Connecticut, A. N. Troup; Illinois, G. M. Emerick; Indiana, A. Walcott; Iowa, A. Steckel; Kansas, R. W. Turner; Michigan, E. Jarvis; Minnesota, J. W. Griffin; Missouri, W. T. Foster; Montana, C. G. Bradshaw; Nebraska, G. L. Laws; New-Jersey, S. W. Reese; North Carolina, R. E. Keith; North Dakota, W. H. Standish; Ohio, H. T. Niles; Oregon, A. Hofer; Pennsylvania, R. F. Diffenderfer; South Dakota, H. Sawyer; Tennessee, E. C. McDowell; Virginia, A. J. Wedderburn; Washington, J. W. Thompson; Wisconsin, R. A. Cole; District of Columbia, C. J. Hillyer.

WORKING HARD FOR BRYAN.

His Friends Say They Are Gaining Strength Very Fast.

St. Louis, July 22.—The Bryan Populists have been hard at work this afternoon strengthening their lines, and to-night they say they are gaining upon the advocates of a straight Populist ticket. The argument for taking Bryan is that a straight nomination would deprive the Populists of a great many votes that will go to Bryan whether he be nominated here or not. This reasoning is resented by the "middle-of-the-road" men as a challenge of the loyalty of Populists to their party.

While the Bryan Populists begin to speak confidently again, their confidence is not yet shared by the Bryan Democrats who are trying to bargain for the Populists' support.

THE PROBABLE PLATFORM.

Little Change from the Omaha Utterance—Sub-Treasury Plank Dropped.

St. Louis, July 22.—The leading members of the Populist Party are generally agreed that their National platform shall follow closely the lines of the Omaha platform adopted four years ago, and quoted in these dispatches yesterday. This platform, it agreed to, will be more or less modified, and in this form will be practically as follows:

First—We demand a National currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations—a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people.

Second—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

Third—We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased in sufficient quantity to transact the business of the country, on a cash basis.

Fourth—We demand a graduated income tax.

Fifth—We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

Sixth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

Seventh—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should operate the railroads in the interests of the people.

Eighth—The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

Ninth—The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of lands should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now held by aliens, should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

It will be observed that the Sub-Treasury plan, which was one of the features of the Omaha platform, has been eliminated. It has been explained that this was only agreed to by the People's Party as a compromise and to placate the Alliance element, which four years ago was a strong factor in the Populist ranks.

"Gen." Coxey of Ohio, who is a conspicuous figure at this convention, to-morrow will strongly urge the Committee on Resolutions to insert a plank favoring his non-interest-bearing bond scheme, but it is understood at midnight that this will not be acceptable to the majority of the committee, who desire to make the platform as brief as possible and who feel that the Coxey plan would be a detriment to the party in the coming campaign.

Nor is Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana likely to be any more successful in securing the insertion of anti-saloon and woman's suffrage planks. They will receive the respectful consideration of the committee, but nothing further.

ROUND OF GAYETY AT NEWPORT.

Bishop Perry Better—Mr. Spencer's Stable and Horses Burned.

Newport, July 22.—Miss Leary of New-York arrived to-night at the Paul cottage, Mill Street. She was accompanied by her brother, Charles C. Leary, who will be her guest for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coggeshall of New-York, who have rented Renfrew Park Cottage, and Miss Lydia Eustis and Miss Celestine Eustis of Washington also arrived to-day for the Summer.

Among the other prominent arrivals to-day were Señor Lamantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, and family, who have rooms at the Ocean House; Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Edward F. Rook, and Mrs. William F. Wells, returning to their cottages from New-York, also George A. Miller, O. H. Thompson, F. W. Hatch, E. Harrell, F. W. Savin, Miss Savin, O. H. Corsa, John D. Duff, and Ambrose Shinnock of New-York; Mrs. L. Burton, Miss S. Burton, and Henry E. Adams of Chicago; Gelston Whittemore of Hull, England; T. T. Thursdon, J. E. Osborn, James T. Jackson, and O. L. Hawes of Fall River; George L. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Chesley, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herbert, Dr. A. H. Humes, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Stevens of Boston; M. F. Halz of Rensselaer, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bauer, Miss Bauer, and Walter F. Willis of Providence; Mrs. C. M. Becker of Englewood, N. J.; E. Mayo of Rochester; Miss M. Rey Wilson of San Francisco; Dr. A. Sugden Roberts, Frank B. Hancock, Frederic Peakes, and W. P. Hixit of Philadelphia; Carlo C. Guane of Florence, Italy; Mrs. Richard Campbell of Indianapolis; H. Francis Chase of New-Haven; Miss Agnes Jones and Thomas Jones of Leicester, England.

Charlemagne Tower, Jr., will read a paper before the Town and Country Club Wednesday morning at the cottage of Mrs. John C. Gray, entitled "Earl Cornwallis in the War of American Independence."

Among the arrivals at the cottages to-day were Miss J. T. Jennison of Philadelphia, to visit Mrs. Howard Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rice of Boston, to visit Mrs. George A. Hazard, and Alexander Brüen of New-York, to visit Capt Whitehouse.

Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard gave the most charming dinner of the evening in honor of Miss Madeline Goddard.

Mrs. James H. Beekman and Mrs. G. M. Hatton also entertained at dinner this evening.

Robert Gerry entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has cards out for a dinner of twenty-four covers to-morrow evening.

The family of Senator C. S. Brice is returning from Europe, and will arrive at the Astor Villa Saturday.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were Frank Donaldson of Wayne, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Macallar of Worcester, Chester Blan of Boston, A. T. Bucker, A. Sidney Carrirl of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Warren, Arthur E. Yand of Washington, H. Anson Richmond of Providence.

Bishop Perry of Iowa, who has been critically ill at Jamestown, was pronounced convalescent to-day.

The stable of Lorillard Spencer was destroyed by fire this evening. John V. Carroll, the coachman, lighted a lantern and left it hanging in the stable while he went to speak with Mrs. Spencer in her villa. When he returned the building was all afire. Two horses, seven carriages, and twelve sets of harness were burned. The loss was about $15,000. There is a partial insurance. Hearing the horses cry Mrs. Spencer brought out a rifle and ordered them shot, but the heat was so intense that nobody could get close enough.

Miss Lull's Lawsuit Dismissed.

Miss Stella M. Lull, a school teacher in West Hoboken, fell down a stairway in the public schoolhouse about a year ago and was badly injured. Miss Lull brought suit against the town, claiming $25,000 damages. Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Supreme Court at Jersey City yesterday granted a non-suit on the ground that under the State law the town was exempt from suits for personal injuries. The offense, he said, might be indicted if negligence could be shown. He expressed his sympathy for the complainant, but said he could only administer the law as he found it.

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PLAN OF THE SILVERITES

WILL INDORSE BRYAN REGARDLESS OF POPULIST ACTION.

Banker St. John of New-York Made Permanent President of the National Convention—A Conference with the Populists Ordered—Attendance Not Large—A Platform Will Be Adopted, and an Address to the People Issued.

St. Louis, July 22.—The membership of the Silver Party's National Convention today was neither so large nor so picturesque as that of the Populist gathering. It was made up of comparatively harmless monomaniacs instead of all-round lunatics. The delegates were better dressed, less bewhiskered, and generally far more wholesome-appearing than their Populist brethren. There was more unity of purpose, and in consequence less noise. The convention knew what it wanted and would tolerate no suggestion of a change of programme.

Though to-days proceedings were almost wholly of a routine character, they indicated clearly the action which finally will be taken. The convention will indorse Bryan and Sewall regardless of the action of the Populist Convention. In fact, the Silver Party feels a paternal interest in the Chicago ticket. It flatters itself with having been responsible for foisting the nominees on the Democratic Party.

The National Silver Party is really Gen. A. J. Warner's National Bimetallic League. To its efforts, more than to any other influence, perhaps, was due the development of free-coinage sentiment at Chicago. Its leaders were more influential with the delegates in the Windy City than the old-time party leaders. It had its way in everything except one. It wanted Teller nominated. But Bryan probably was its second choice. Anyhow, he was satisfactory, and the Silver Party determined at once to do its utmost to advance his interests.

The Silver Party leaders came to St. Louis, not so much to declare their own preference for Bryan as to secure his indorsement by the Populists. In this they may fail, but it will not induce them to change their own plan of action. They will indorse the Democratic ticket and adopt a platform of their own. Of course they will issue an address. No silver gathering would feel that its work was done until an "address" had been hurled at an apprehensive and helpless public.

In to-day's convention were men of nearly all past political faiths. It was an assemblage of "ex's." There were ex-Republicans, ex-Democrats, ex-Prohibitionists, ex-Populists, ex-Greenbackers, ex-Socialists, ex-Know-Nothings, ex-preachers, and ex-extremists of all sorts. And the convention was presided over by an ex-bank President.

There was little of interest to the proceedings. Enthusiasm was manifested and a determination to follow out a fixed line of action. Speeches were listened to, committees appointed to confer with the Populists and to draft a platform and address, after which adjournment was taken till to-morrow.

A SMALL GATHERING.

Women Among the Delegates—Chairman Newlands Makes a Speech.

St. Louis, July 22.—The convention was called to meet at 12 o'clock, but at that hour but a few delegates were present. Among them were a half dozen swarthy-gowned ladies from Colorado, who sat with their State delegation. Congressmen Newlands of Nevada and Towne of Minnesota were applauded as they entered the hall, but Banker St. John of New-York, who was slated for permanent Chairman, was not recognized. These silverites are not overfamiliar with bankers.

The only banner in the hall outside of the regular decorations was carried by the Minnesota delegation, and was intended to announce the declaration of Herr Most, the New-Yorker, for McKinley. It represented Herr Most and McKinley shaking hands. The right arm of McKinley bore the word "Trust," and that of Herr Most the word "Anarchy." Across the top were the words "Unite and Down These," and at its base, "The Modern Herod and Pilate—United to Crucify the Common People."

The convention was called to order by Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina at 12:30, and the call for the convention was read by J. M. Devine, Secretary of the Bimetallic League. About 400 delegates were present, many of whom were also delegates to the Populist Convention. Representative Newlands of Nevada was introduced as temporary Chairman, and at once launched forth into a silver speech of an hour's length.

Mr. Newlands's references to the declarations of the Democratic platform for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without international agreement, and to the qualities of the Democratic candidate, were received with much favor by the delegates. His suggestion that they should unite upon the essential issue of the campaign with the Democrats and under "the gallant young leader" named by that party and march to victory received a tumultuous response, which indicated the intention of the delegates to do that very thing.

Mr. Newlands's question as to the probable date when the commercial nations of Europe would be brought up to the point of joining the United States in an international agreement for free coinage of silver was answered by one of the delegates, amid laughter: "When Gabriel blows his horn."

A permanent organization was then undertaken, committees being named by calling the roll of States. Some of them which were represented failed to respond, so that it was impossible to tell how many States were in the convention.

After naming the Committee on Credentials, the temporary Chairman suggested that the State delegations get together and select their representatives on the several committees, and pending this Miss Lallie Pierce of St. Louis was escorted to the platform. She was arrayed in a garb of white, over which was draped the American flag, with a liberty cap on her head. She recited the Declaration of Independence.

Chairman Newlands read the following telegram from Senator Teller:

The money question overshadows all others. On its rightful determination depends the prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of republican institutions. All other questions must be subordinate to it. A vote for Bryan and Sewall is a vote for industrial and financial independence of the American people from foreign domination and control, and they should have the support of all opponents of the gold standard.

A delegate from Pennsylvania read the following letter from ex-Congressman J. C. Sibley:

I find it absolutely impossible to get to St. Louis. I hope success will attend the efforts of the friends to have only one ticket. Let the issue be squarely joined, and the verdict of the people recorded.

A motion to take a recess caused some discussion. Judge Scott of Nebraska suggested an adjournment until to-morrow at 10 A. M. There was no necessity, he said, of being in a hurry in this matter. It took the Republican Party a whole week in this city to marry Grover Cleveland, and the Democratic Party a week in Chicago to get a divorce from him.

A recess until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon was finally agreed to, and at 2:22 o'clock the convention separated.

A BANKER FOR CHAIRMAN.

Mr. St. John of New-York Reads His Speech.

St. Louis, July 22.—The convention, on reassembling at 4:30, appointed a committee of three to invite delegates to the Populist Convention to take seats in the galleries. The rules of the present Congress were adopted, and the Committee on Credentials reported no contests. The Committee on Organization reported William P. St. John of New-York as permanent President, Representative Towne of Minnesota as Vice President, and Robert E. Diffenderfer as Secretary.

Mr. St. John was applauded vigorously as he took the chair. He prefaced his remarks by saying that, it having been intimated that he would be asked to preside over the convention, he had put his remarks in writing, that what he had to say might be in a shape which he would not regret having said. He, therefore, asked the indulgence of the convention while he read, rather than trust to the eloquence of the occasion. At the outset Mr. St. John captured the delegates by interpolating a statement that he should speak from a banker's standpoint, and that if he were addressing a gathering of bankers he would use no different terms. He read:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The skill and efficiency of your labors in the past have been rewarded by the adoption of your demand for legislation by two great organizations of the people, namely, the Democracy and the People's Party. If now you are able to induce a coalition of these two organizations for the one purpose, the desired achievement on behalf of the people will ensue.

Assuming then that you will prevail upon those patriots calling themselves the People's Party to indorse the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, it is advisable to warrant the desirability of the end in view.

It is among the first principles in finance that the value of each dollar, expressed in prices, depends upon the total number of dollars in circulation. The plane of prices is high when the number of dollars in circulation is great in proportion to the number of things to be exchanged by means of dollars, and low when the dollars are proportionately few. The plane of prices at present and for some time past is and has been ruinously low. The increase of our population at about two millions a year, scattered over our immense territory, calls for increasing exchanges, and thereby demands an increasing number of dollars in circulation.

The increase in the number of dollars when dollars are confined to gold is not sufficiently rapid to meet the growth of our exchanges. The consequence is a growing value of dollars or a diminishing value of everything else expressed in dollars; which is to say, a tendency toward constantly declining prices.

The fountain head of our prosperity has run dry. Our farmers all over the country have endured the depression in prices until they get about $8 or $9 per acre for an expenditure of $10 per acre, and the like. Their credit is exhausted at their country stores. The country store ceases to order from the city merchant, the city merchant reduces his demand upon the manufacturer. Manufactures are curtailed. The consequence is that employes and all elements of labor are being discharged, and wages are lowered to those who continue in employment. The suffering of the farmers, who constitute nearly one-half of the population, is thus enforced upon the city mercha[illegible], the manufacturer, and all forms of labor. These combined elements constitute the overwhelming majority of voters. Their intelligent conclusion will be felt when expressed at the polls.

The banker also is without prosperity unless prosperity is general throughout the United States. He must learn to distinguish between cheap money and money commanding a low rate of interest.

The dollar worth two bushels of wheat is a dear dollar and yet it commands interest in Wall Street at present of but 2 per cent. per annum on call. If the dollar can be changed by increasing the number of dollars, so that each dollar will buy less wheat, the increasing price of wheat will increase the demand for dollars to invest in the production of wheat, being reasonably sure of a profit from that employment of the money, can afford to pay interest for its use as a part of his profit. In other words, interest is a share of the profit on the employment of money. So that abundant money, money readily obtainable, which is to say, really cheap money, is the money which commands a high rate of interest, as a share of the profit of the borrower in using it.

As we appeal to the country, in the justice of our cause, one or two points of common inquiry must be satisfied, as follows:

The experience of Mexico is held up for our alarm. We answer, first, that Mexico is conspicuously prosperous at home. Her increase in manufacture, railway earnings, and the like in recent years is phenomenal.

Second, Mexico is no criterion for the United States, for the reason that she has a foreign trade indebtedness of about $20,000,000 annually in excess of the value of her ex

GEN. GEO. W. JONES DEAD

THE FATHER OF TWO STATES AND FRIEND OF MANY PRESIDENTS.

He Served in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War, Participated in Seven Duels, Named Two Territories, Escorted Lafayette, and Was the Beau Brummel of Washington Society—A Picturesque Career Ended at Ninety-two.

DUBUQUE July 22.—Gen. George Wallace Jones died at his home here to-day.

George Wallace Jones had a remarkable career. Born at Vincennes, Ind., April 12, 1804, he was a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and won distinction in the Black Hawk war. He was the last Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Michigan, the first Delegate from Wisconsin, and the first United States Senator from the State of Iowa, and he selected the names Wisconsin and Iowa. He has known every President since Monroe, was in the escort of Lafayette, was a business partner of Daniel Webster, was the colleague in Congress of Thomas H. Benton, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, and James Buchanan; was the intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, John C. Frémont, Jefferson Davis, and Franklin Pierce; was a Minister to South America before the war, was a party to seven "affairs of honor," caught the dying victim of the Cilley-Graves duel in his arms, was imprisoned by Seward on suspicion of being in collusion with Jefferson Davis, was the Chesterfield of Washington society nearly fifty years ago, was once the richest man in Iowa, but in his latter years has had little income except a pension of $20 a month, granted eighty years after his service as a drummer boy. To these must be added many minor distinctions.

Gen. Jones is the son of John Rice Jones, mentioned in history as the friend of Benjamin Franklin. The father was for years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He graduated from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., in 1825. Henry Clay was his college guardian. In 1827 he was Sergeant of the body guard of Andrew Jackson on his way to Washington to take his seat as United States Senator. When Lafayette revisited America the young student was selected by Congress as a member of a reception committee and escorted the French patriot through Kentucky.

After graduation young Jones lived three years at St. Genevieve, studied law, and was clerk of the United States District Court for Missouri. His health gave out, and his physician ordered him into the woods to recuperate. Accompanied by a dozen slaves and a number of hired men, he went to Sinsinawa Mound, then in Michigan Territory, but now in Wisconsin, not far from Dubuque. He engaged in mining, smelting, farming, and merchandising, living a simple, rough life, which restored his health, and he boasted freedom from sickness for nearly seventy years thereafter.

When the Black Hawk war broke out, in 1832, he enlisted as aide de camp to Gen. Henry Dodge, father of his colleague as United States Senator from Iowa. After the war the pioneers of Michigan Territory chose him Colonel of militia without his knowledge, although a son of Alexander Hamilton was a candidate. Later he became a Major General. While organizing a company of soldiers at what is now Mineral Point, Wis., he was chosen County Judge, although he had not sought the place.

In 1835 he was elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan, which then embraced all the country from Lake Huron to the Pacific, the largest district ever represented by one man in Congress. One of his first acts was to introduce a bill for the formation of Wisconsin Territory, which comprised most of the country west of Lake Michigan. He took the name from the Ouisconsin River, so named by Marquette, and secured the passage of his bill before the bill admitting Michigan to Statehood was passed. He was elected Delegate from Wisconsin while still holding that position from Michigan. He introduced and secured the passage of the bill creating the Territory of Iowa.

President Van Buren appointed him Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, and he became a resident of Dubuque. President William Henry Harrison removed him, but he was reappointed by President Polk. He was chosen first United States Senator from Iowa in 1848, a position to which he was re-elected.

In 1859 he was appointed Minister to the country now known as Colombia. While there he wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis, who had been a Lieutenant with him in the Black Hawk war. Jones did not know of the beginning of the war, and the terms of his letter to his old friend put him under suspicion when it fell into the hands of Secretary Seward. Gen. Jones was recalled and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for sixty-four days. President Lincoln became convinced of his innocence, and ordered his release. A year or two later Gen. Jones retired from public life.

At one time he and Daniel Webster were partners in the town site of Madison, Wis., and Sioux City, Iowa. He acted as second for Jonathan Cilley in the fatal duel with William J. Graves in 1838. In 1892 Congress voted him a pension for services in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. It also reimbursed him for services while in South America.

SAVED HIS FAMILY FROM DROWNING

John M. Rankin's Perilous Experience While Boating.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 22.—Among those who are here for the Summer are John M. Rankin, wife, and daughter of Brooklyn. Mr. Rankin is an ex-County Clerk of Kings County, and resides on Rodney Street, Brooklyn. His family consists of his wife and their daughter, Jennie, who is about thirteen years old. The three had an exciting experience while boating last night, which nearly ended in the drowning of the daughter, Jennie.

As has been Mr. Rankin's custom, he took his wife and daughter out rowing last evening after dinner. Mr. Rankin rowed for some time in the vicinity of the mill dam. He then allowed the boat to drift with the tide, and it was this that caused all the trouble.

There is a mill pond on the other side of the dam, but the party knew nothing about the floodgates, by means of which the pond is supplied with water. Through the dam to the floodgates is a long stone sluiceway, and overhead is a bridge for use by pedestrians in crossing the dam. The place is dangerous, as the water rushes through the sluiceway at a great rate of speed.

The boat was drifting in the direction of the sluiceway when Mrs. Rankin became anxious on account of the sound made by the rushing water. Mr. Rankin picked up the oars and tried to row away from the dam, but the bow of the boat had reached the sluiceway, and despite Mr. Rankin's efforts to get it out of the dangerous place, it was swept under the bridge in the direction of the gates.

Mr. Rankin at once saw the danger of being upset, and told his wife and child to catch hold of the bridge when they should come to it, as he saw in this the only way to safety.

When the boat struck the bridge, it was overturned, and Mr. Rankin, his wife, and daughter were thrown into the water. Mr. Rankin and his wife caught hold of the bridge, but his daughter missed it, and was swept under the gates. Mr. Rankin, after seeing that his wife was in a position where she could hold fast for some time, went to the rescue of his daughter.

He found the girl at the gates, her head partly under water, it having caught in the woodwork of the gates. He is an expert swimmer, and, seeing that quick action was necessary to save his child, he tore her hair, succeeded in freeing her, and he and she were swept into the mill pond.

He kept hold of his child, who was half unconscious, and managed to get out of the sideway. He then by a great effort got his half-drowned child ashore. He placed her on the ground, and then rescued his wife. They were taken to their boarding house, where the girl was revived after hard work. She had almost recovered to-day.

Rensselaer Republicans.

TROY, N. Y., July 22.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County have elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Frank I. Stevens, S. Bolton, Jr., James Thompson, John A. Quackenbush, B. O. Brewster, and Samuel L. Smith. Edward McGraw was renominated unanimously for member of Assembly from the First District.

THE PEACE IN NICARAGUA.

Ex-President Cardenas Says It Promises to be a Long One.

Dr. Adam Cardenas, ex-President of Nicaragua, arrived in New-York yesterday, coming by the steamer Advance from Colon. The doctor is here for the benefit of his health, which has been bad for some time. After staying in this city for several weeks he will go to San Francisco, and thence home.

Ex-President Cardenas was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Westminster Hotel last night. He is short, rather stout-bodied, though with thin legs, and walks with a slight limp. His hair and beard are grizzled. He wears a heavy mustache and his short beard is trimmed to a point. He has a military bearing and looks like a man of distinction. In his manner he is as courtly as a French chevalier. He speaks English falteringly, as if feeling his way, but expresses himself idiomatically.

He was President of Nicaragua ten years ago, and was the last President in the long period of peace and regular government, in which for thirty years administrations succeeded each other without the preliminaries of revolutions. Since the Presidency of Dr. Cardenas revolutions have taken the place of elections.

The first thing the doctor said was that he is here for his health, and did not wish to discuss politics. Being assured that there are other things in Nacaragua besides politics that are of interest to Americans, he sat down and talked freely about his country.

"Nicaragua is at peace now," he said. "I think there is promise of a long period of peace and prosperity. We have a wonderful country, which is rich in minerals, and a healthful and temperate climate. All we need is continued peace. The country is not thickly populated. There has been no trustworthy census, but our population is about 400,000, of which 20 per cent. is white."

"What is the financial condition of your country?" he was asked.

"Very bad," he said. "Our silver money is very much depreciated. The peso has about 95 per cent. as much silver in it as your standard silver dollar. It is worth in New-York from 42 to 48 cents. Twenty-five years ago our money was at par. Since then it has become more and more depreciated. Prices of food and the other necessaries of life have risen in proportion, going up to more than twice their former figures. But the wages of labor have not gone up in proportion. They have slowly risen a little, but they are far less in proportion to the present value of money than they should be if we consider the great increase in prices."

"Why does Nicaragua remain on a silver basis?" asked the reporter.

"It is almost necessary now," he answered. "We pay agricultural and other labor in silver, and we sell our products in gold."

"And your laborers get from 42 to 48 cents on the dollar for their work, while their products are sold for gold, which is at a premium?"

"Yes," said he. "Gold is at a premium, a dollar being worth $1.20. The laborer is injured, of course."

"I wish some of your free silverites," said a Nicaraguan who was standing by, "could see the effects of the silver standard in our country. The laborer gets in wages almost the same amount he got twenty-five years ago. But he has to pay more than twice as much for everything he buys. The employers sell what he produces for gold, and pay him in debased silver. In other words, say a laborer gets a peso for producing a certain thing that is worth a dollar. The peso that he gets in wages is worth in purchasing power less than 48 cents. The employers sells the result of his work for $1 in gold. The difference between the workingman's peso or dollar and the employer's dollar is the difference between 48 cents and $1.20. There you have the practical result of free silver in a nutshell."

Dr. Cardenas expressed the hope that the Nicaragua Canal will be built by the United States.

"The route is entirely practicable," said he, "and the work would not cost more than $100,000,000. There would be a good profit in it at that cost. If Americans do not build it, others will. It is a necessity, and if any other country possesses the control it would be detrimental to the United States."

He said that he is not on any business errand, and will only look after his health while here.

Sixteen of the passengers on the Advance are on their way to Europe.

MRS. KNAPP MAKES A CONFESSION.

Her Disclosures Kept Secret for the Present by Agent Bagg.

Secret Service Agent Bagg spent more than three hours in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City yesterday with Mrs. Knapp, the counterfeiter, who is still registered at the jail as "Jane Doe." The object of his visit was to obtain from Mrs. Knapp the confession which Alfred O. Knapp, her husband, had informed him the woman was ready to make in regard to her relations with Dr. Clark, who is believed to be the chief operator in the counterfeiting scheme.

Mr. Bagg was seen at the jail after the conclusion of his three hours' talk with Mrs. Knapp. He appeared to be very much elated, but refused to give any information for publication. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Bagg would not admit that the woman had made an important confession to him, but he would not deny it.

"I have nothing at present for publication," said Agent Bagg, "because premature publication may defeat the Government in running down the rest of the gang. I will not give out any particulars of the statement of Mrs. Knapp until the case has been thoroughly worked up."

Alfred O. Knapp, the prisoner's husband, was at the prison yesterday, and was present during a part of the interview between his wife and Agent Bagg. He said afterward that both he and his wife had promised to keep secret what was told. There will be a hearing before United States Commissioner Romaine on July 30, in Jersey City, when it is probable that Mrs. Knapp will take the stand as a witness for the Government.

WAS INDIFFERENT TO HER FATE.

Girl Would Not Plead to Lesser Offense than Grand Larceny.

Lillie Leach, seventeen years old, of 108 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was before Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a lot of jewelry from Robert Tuck of 500 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, where she was employed as a servant. She pleaded guilty to grand larceny.

Her mother had a long talk with Recorder Goff, and told him that Lillie had caused her a lot of trouble and should be sent to a reformatory. She said the girl had dressed in tights and had then been photographed, and insisted on having the photographs displayed in a show window.

The Recorder told Lillie he would allow her to withdraw her plea of guilty of grand larceny and plead to petit larceny.

"Don't want to," said the girl.

The Recorder looked at her in astonishment. When told again she could plead to a lesser crime she refused. The Recorder said he would make the plea one of petit larceny, anyhow.

"What have you to say about yourself?" inquired the Recorder.

The girl looked up at the ceiling, and after a while said: "I don't propose to say anything."

The Recorder said he would send her to the House of Refuge, at Hudson. He also said it was the first time he ever sent a prisoner there. The lowest term of imprisonment there is five years, unless the management discharges the prisoner.

Vincenzo Caputo's Divorce Set Aside.

A decree of divorce obtained in July, 1895, by Vincenzo Caputo, an Italian banker, against his wife Maria, was set aside yesterday by Justice Russell in the Supreme Court. In papers filed by Mrs. Caputo asking that the decree be vacated it was stated that although her husband obtained a decree in July last, he continued to live with her until last March, when he coolly informed her that he was going to leave her, as he had had a divorce from her. Mrs. Caputo said she was never served with the papers in the suit and knew nothing of it until her husband told her he was divorced. The plaintiff had accused his wife of undue intimacy with Giuseppe Russo.

PARK FROM ROCKEFELLER

HE GIVES THE PEOPLE OF CLEVELAND A COSTLY PRESENT.

The City Celebrates Its Hundredth Anniversary — Major McKinley Present—An Oration by Senator Hawley of Connecticut—Forty Thousand People from Outside Present—Mr. Rockefeller's Gift Is Valued at $600,000.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The celebration of the founding of Cleveland, 100 years ago, was commenced at midnight by a salute of 100 guns reinforced by steam whistles, bells, and fireworks. The National salute was fired at 5:30, and the citizens of Cleveland, as well as 40,000 strangers, gave up all thought of slumber and turned out to celebrate. The exercises took place in the great armory where the recent Methodist Conference was held. Mayor McKisson delivered an address of welcome. There were some remarks by James C. Hoyt, who is called the Depew of the West.

S. G. W. Cowles of Cleveland announced that John D. Rockefeller authorized him to say that he offered as a gift to the people of Cleveland 276 acres of land for park purposes, valued at more than $600,000. The gift was accepted, and the park will bear Mr. Rockefeller's name. The announcement of this handsome gift was enthusiastically cheered. Rockefeller Park will be one of uncommon beauty.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley delivered the oration of the day. The address was rich in historical data, and the orator gave a sketch of the rise of the Western reserve and its relations and those of its people with the governments and people of Connecticut and other New-England States. He noted the fact that 100 years ago to-day Cleveland commenced its career with a population of four persons. He was greeted with tremendous applause when he said:

It is necessary that every man should vote always, that he should take an interest in nominations to be made, and that he should be ready with his voice and his arguments to defend his opinions. The most discouraging of all Americans is the man who with an air sometimes of superior virtue declares, "I take no interest in politics; I seldom, if ever, vote." Once upon a time, in the House of Representatives, James A. Garfield amused and instructed us by saying in substance:

"Suppose that every American citizen should deliberately absent himself from the polls on the day of the great Presidential election. There would be no Presidential Electors chosen; after the 4th of March next ensuing there would be no President; one-third of the chairs of the Senate would be empty; there would be no House of Representatives. After the last day of June next ensuing there would be no money to pay the Judges and officers of the Federal Courts, two-thirds of the Senate, the foreign Ministers, the Custom House officers, the army and navy; none to conduct the postal service, on the land offices, or Indian affairs. In short, there would be nothing left of the great National Government, except some mutilated dismembered fractions. The Nation would be dead."

Connecticut is represented, in addition to the Mayor and Council of Hartford, by Gov. Coffin and his staff. Ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota is also present, and the attendance is very large to-day. When Mayor McKisson, in his address of welcome, mentioned McKinley's name, the great audience broke into loud cheers and applause. Handkerchiefs and fans were waved, and the demonstration was like that so often witnessed in a National Convention. President Cleveland sent the following message, which was read by James H. Hoyt:

I congratulate the citizens of Cleveland upon the close of her first centennial, and wish it may be only the beginning of her greatness and prosperity.

The dispatch was warmly applauded. A centennial ode, written for the occasion by Col. J. J. Piatt, was read, and then Gov. O. Vincent Coffin was introduced. He was heartily greeted by the audience. His speech was short. It was historical in tone, and full of gracious compliment to Ohio, to Ohio men, and to the people of Connecticut. At the close of Gov. Coffin's speech the audience rose to its feet and gave three cheers for "old Connecticut."

Gov. Bushnell made a short speech of welcome to the Connecticut and other Eastern guests. He was followed by Major McKinley, who was given a cordial greeting.

TO CONSIDER PLAN OF PROMOTION.

Civil Service Commissioners Consult with Federal Officials.

John R. Proctor, William G. Rice, and John B. Harlow, United States Civil Service Commissioners, came to this city from Washington yesterday and met the heads of various local departments of the Government service of this city, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The meeting was held in Room 47 of the Post Office.

The purpose of the meeting was to consult with the Federal officials as to a scheme of promotion which could be so devised as to be applicable in the various offices. It is not the purpose to establish a uniform scheme, but to make one effective in all offices, according to their differing requirements, and at the same time have it in accordance with the civil service rules.

The Civil Service Commissioners said that they would approve of any promotion scheme suggested by the heads of departments. At the conclusion of the meeting Commissioner Proctor said he and his colleagues were much gratified at the interest manifested in the discussion by the gentlemen representing the Post Office, Internal revenue, and collection departments. These gentlemen, he said, had all testified to the improvement in the public service resulting from the application of civil service rules.

All the officials present at the meeting were of the opinion that some regular scheme of promotion, variously adapted to the different offices, should be adopted for the protection of the employes. There were differences of opinion as to the best methods, but the intent of the arguments was the same in every instance.

The various heads of departments will send suggestions to the Commissioners, who will then formulate a promotion scheme, and another meeting may be held.

WHEELMEN WIN THEIR CASE.

Are Not Held for Riding Bicycles on Patchogue's Sidewalks.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 22.—C. S. Levy of 151 East Fifteenth Street and F. E. Roen of 521 Sixth Avenue, New-York City, who are spending their vacation at Patchogue, were arraigned in court to-day on a charge of riding bicycles on the sidewalk in violation of the village ordinance. The defendants, being members of the League of American Wheelmen, were defended by L. B. Green, a local editor, who is also a member of the League of American Wheelmen.

Justice Conklin's courtroom was crowded with local wheelmen when the case was tried. The defendants pleaded ignorance of the law, and the Justice discharged them. As the Court announced the decision the wheelmen cheered, and said they would vote for the Magistrate at the next election.

Thinks McKinley Will Carry Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Mercer, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, has returned to the city from a visit to his home in Nebraska. Speaking of the situation in his own State, Mr. Mercer says general enthusiasm prevails throughout Nebraska over the nomination of Mr. Bryan, the result to a large extent, of local pride and of Bryan's personal popularity. Mr. Mercer believes, however, that McKinley will carry the State. The dissensions in the ranks of the Populists in Nebraska, Mr. Mercer says, makes it a doubtful quantity, especially as local interests will enter largely into the question of their fusion.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

MR. WILLIAMS WAS IN THIS CITY.

Missing Long Branch Pastor a Guest at a West Street Hotel.

The Rev. George Williams, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Long Branch, who had been missing from his home since July 13, turned up yesterday safe in this city, but suffering probably from nervous prostration.

His whereabouts was made known to the police by John Roberts, proprietor of a hotel at 348 West Street, with whom the clergyman had been stopping. Mr. Roberts had not supposed that his guest's presence at his house was unknown to his family till he learned it in the newspapers yesterday morning.

Mr. Roberts is an old friend of Mr. Williams, having come from the same town in Wales. He formerly ran a hotel at Twenty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Williams were once his guests.

When Mr. Williams left his home he had some business to attend to in the city, which, he said, would take him only an afternoon. He told his wife that he would be home the same evening.

She thought, when he failed to return that night, that he had missed a train. But the next day and others passed, and anxiety turned to despair, and the wife was driven to distraction.

Parishioners helped her in the search. Finally a postal card from her husband reached her on Friday. He said that he was attending religious meetings on Staten Island, where a Baptist convention was in progress. He did not give his address.

Saturday came, but not the husband. Sunday came, but no pastor, and the regular services in the First Baptist Church were dispensed with, a prayer meeting, under the leadership of one of the church Deacons, taking their place.

Mrs. Williams came to this city on Monday and was aided in her search by Judge Pitman, a former Baptist clergyman. She returned to her home yesterday before the whereabouts of her husband had become known.

Mr. Roberts said last night that when Mr. Williams reached the city, on July 13, he started for the Twenty-third Street hotel, when he met a friend, who told him that Mr. Roberts had moved to the West Street place. The two went there and Mr. Williams registered.

The hotel is a two-story building. There are a saloon and a reading room on the ground floor, to which steamship employes, stevedores, and others connected with shipping resort. The proprietor lives on the floor above, where there are also rooms for lodgers.

"I noticed," said Mr. Roberts last night, "that Mr. Williams seemed to be very nervous. But I did not suspect that there was anything wrong till I read the papers this morning. I did not know where he lived. He told me that his family was away from home.

"As soon as I discovered the truth, I notified the police and had them telegraph to his home. He left here to-night shortly after 7 o'clock to go to his home. He seemed so thoroughly able to take care of himself that I did not think it necessary to go with him."

It is believed that Mr. Williams has been suffering from the effects of overwork.

MR. VANDERBILT EATS WELL.

Dr. McLane Says He Has Passed the Danger Point and Is Improving.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was in a very comfortable condition all day yesterday, and Dr. J. W. McLane said that he had absolutely passed the danger point and was well on the road toward recovery.

Dr. McLane and Dr. W. H. Draper called at the Vanderbilt house in the forenoon and remained about an hour. They found that Mr. Vanderbilt had slept well in the night, and that when he awoke he ate a good breakfast.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is still improving," Dr. McLane said to reporters. "He ate more breakfast than I did. His appetite is very good, and indicates continued improvement. He will get along all right now."

Drs. McLane and Draper again called upon Mr. Vanderbilt at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Dr. McLane said a little later that Mr. Vanderbilt was still improving. This good news was repeated at 2:30 and 5 o'clock P. M. Dr. McLane then saying, at the latter hour, that Mr. Vanderbilt had certainly passed the danger point of his illness and was on the high road to recovery.

Among the callers at the Vanderbilt house yesterday were William C. Whitney's son, Henry Payne Whitney, and Mr. H. McK. Twombly.

EVIDENCE ON THE RECH MURDER.

The Confessions Made by Rech Produced in Court.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., July 22.—The trial of John Rech, the Estelville farmer, for the murder of his wife, Bessie, went on to-day at the County Court House. Leon Mischler of Estelville, a neighbor of the Rechs, testified that the Rechs had frequently quarreled, and that the accused man was jealous of his wife.

Emil Hopf, a neighbor of the Rechs, testified that the day after the alleged crime Rech told him that Mrs. Rech had run away. Rech and the baby accompanied him to his house, Rech claiming he was afraid to live alone.

Charles T. Abbott, the lawyer who drew the will of Mrs. Rech, in which she left her property to her child, giving Rech full control until the child was of age, testified that while he was drawing the will, Mrs. Rech had fit after fit, and that she was very weak.

Robert McKenntry, Frank Gallagher, and W. H. Whitcomb, detectives, testified to Rech's confession after his arrest.

The letter addressed to Lawyer Carroll Williams of Philadelphia, in which Rech confessed his crime, was read. The State expects to rest to-morrow evening.

JERSEY MILITIA IN CAMP.

A Ball in Honor of Gov. Griggs to be Given To-night.

STATE CAMP, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 22.—The members of the Second Brigade of the New-Jersey National Guard, who are in camp at this place, are improving in their work in every respect. This is the opinion of Lieut. Rowell of the United States Cavalry, who has been here since Monday watching the progress of the soldiers in camp and giving instructions.

The members of the Second Brigade have abandoned the idea of engaging in rifle practice this week. This is due to the fact that the Legislature appropriated only one-half of the amount of money usually set aside for rifle practice. The First Brigade, which will occupy the camp next week, will get the benefit of this year's appropriation.

A large number of State officials and prominent politicians of New-Jersey arrived to-day. Many more are expected to-morrow, to be present at the annual ball to be given in honor of Gov. Griggs.

C. V. TUTHILL MAKES A DENIAL.

States that He Did Not Overpay an Iron Company's Men.

The A. A. Griffing Iron Company of Jersey City last Friday caused the arrest of Charles V. Tuthill, a former cashier, on civil process in order that he might be required to give security to pay such judgment as might be secured against him. The amount involved was stated to be $31,000.

The company yesterday filed a bill of complaint, alleging that, while acting as cashier, Mr. Tuthill involved the company in serious losses extending over a period beginning in 1888 and ending in 1895. These losses are attributed to error, and not to intention. They are alleged to have been caused by Mr. Tuthill advancing money to workmen, and not deducting it when they were paid.

Mr. Tuthill makes a general denial. He says the payments were deducted, though the amounts were not marked paid in the petty cashbook. The case will be tried at the September term.

Hill—Rogers.

OSHKOSH, July 22.—Hallie L. Rogers of this place and Sylvester C. Hill of New-York City were married here yesterday. The Rev. B. F. Sanford of the First Methodist Church and Dr. C. B. Wilcox of Indiana performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the importing firm of Hill Brothers.

QUESTION THE DRINK CURE

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF THE PLAN AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Criticisms for the Commissioners Who Introduced the Treatment—Believe They Were Actuated by Humane Motives, but Erred in Judgment—What the Doctors Say of Methods Employed as Applied to Cases of Drunkenness.

Regarding the introduction of a secret plan of treatment for alcoholism at Bellevue Hospital, and the use of a public institution for the purpose, as has been asserted, of advertising a private enterprise, without the sanction of or without even consulting with the Medical Board of the hospital, several persons have said to the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who has been investigating the matter that an official investigation should be ordered at once.

The Commissioners of Charities set aside two wards at the hospital for the secret use of this alleged cure. Then they told the Medical Board what they had done. The members of the board said: "This is a secret compound. We know nothing of the plan of treatment. Therefore, we can have nothing to do with it."

This was all that was done by the Medical Board as a body, but it is reported that individual members entered their protests with the Commissioners and were politely informed: "This is not a matter for discussion. It does not make any difference whether you like it or not." One of the members of the board said yesterday:

"I actually believe that the Commissioners acted from humane motives. But it was an unfortunate move. They cannot be expected to judge of medical matters as well as medical doctors. We are very sorry that this matter has come up, but we can do nothing. The Commissioners have the authority, and they have exercised it. Of course, we might resign, but nothing is to be gained by cutting off your nose and spoiling your anatomy to spite your face."

Another physician who is well acquainted with the members of the Medical Board and who is familiar with the workings of the hospital was very outspoken about the matter. He said:

"The manner in which this physician has acted is outrageous. It is contrary to the cardinal principles upon which our code of ethics is founded. It is a physician's duty to do what he can to aid humanity. I do not know what sort of a combination Dr. Oppenheimer has discovered, but I do know, and he knows, that there is no such a thing as a cure for drunkenness. He says that he can cure cases of long standing in twenty-four hours. I can use strychnine and atropine and sober a man up in the same length of time, but I don't know how long he will stay sober.

"The effect of these two drugs in cases of alcoholism is wonderful. Dr. Oppenheimer may be using the same drugs, but he keeps it a secret because it is a business venture, and he is seeking advertising.

"Suppose some one should go to Gov. Morton and say that he had a new plan for conducting a hospital, but because of some little knack or secret he could not make it known to the physicians. Do you think a good talker like Governor might say to the Mayor of New-York: 'Give the man a chance,' and the Mayor would say to him: 'All right, you can have Gouverneur Hospital. Never mind what the doctors are doing up there. Go ahead, and run it your way.' That is a parallel case to the one in hand. How much of a chance for recovery would the patients have?

"I am willing to admit that some of the alleged cures have done some good. Every man who has been on a spree has no desire to repeat the experience. If he can be gotten into good physical condition and has the will power to resist drink, he is practically cured. But any physician can administer the treatment. There need be no secret about it. There can be no specific for drunkenness such as there may be for an organic disease.

"A man might as well say that he has a sure cure for pneumonia and ask the Commissioners to set aside a ward at Bellevue and allow him to experiment without consulting with the regular staff of physicians. There is but one conclusion to be drawn in this case, and that is that the Commissioners were hoodwinked. I believe that they acted conscientiously in the matter, that they simply erred in judgment."

One of the house physicians at Bellevue, when approached on the subject yesterday, said that he knew nothing about the so-called cure.

"I do think, however," said he, "that the action of the Commissioners was most reprehensible. Dr. Oppenheimer is allowed to come in here and take selected cases for treatment, and they are discharged as cured. That does not make so much difference, but it is the manner in which he accomplishes his purpose. We have in our regular hospital treatment a course that is as good as any that can be devised. It has been in use at Bellevue for at least forty years, with most satisfactory results. It has been used by some of the best men in the profession with equal success, and every physician is at liberty to know the plan of treatment and what is used.

"The inventor of the new method evidently figured that the best way to make a success of his venture was to get the advertising that must come from its use in the largest institution of the kind in the country. The treatment of drunkenness is simple enough. All that is necessary is to get the patient's stomach so he can eat something. Then his nerves will necessarily become steady, and if he uses common sense, he is cured, as much as any man can be cured of the drink habit. Drunkenness is simply a psychosis, it is an affection of the brain. If a man becomes drunk and is naturally a little weakminded, he will do what his friends tell him to do. If he is told that he can be cured of his taste, he will take the cure.

"The idea of a permanent cure is absurd. There are men about the grounds here who have taken the treatment, and they have said to me: 'Don't tell any one, but I am drinking again.' That shows the permanency of the treatment."

Another physician at the hospital said he had received a letter from a man up the State asking what he knew about the Oppenheimer cure. "The writer said he had a son who was terribly addicted to drink, and had become a disgrace to the family. He had heard that the cure had been introduced at Bellevue, and said he had written to Dr. Oppenheimer, and the doctor replied that he only treated patients at his office, and never sent out any medicine. In closing his letter to me, the man made a most touching appeal to tell him what I could about this cure for the sake of his poor boy.

"I could do nothing but reply to the man that the treatment was a secret one, and I could tell him nothing about it. Does that not show that the introduction of the treatment at Bellevue was a clever advertising scheme? Can any one blame the members of the Medical Board for being indignant?"

A letter from the physician in charge of a hospital for inebriates at Hartford to one of the members of the Medical Board, bearing upon the subject of "drink cures," will be interesting in connection with this matter. He says:

"All of these so-called cures are rapidly disappearing. It is difficult to find any facts relating to their work. There is so much deception and positive falsehood that one cannot tell much about them. The fact is a curious one that all these so-called institutes are managed by inebriates who have taken the cure. The rule is they all relapse sooner or later, and none have a very high sense of truth, and their statements usually need confirmation. I have practically tried four different specifics or gold cures sent to me for test, all of which contained atropine, hydrastin, aloes, and other bitter tonics.

"All of these cures will break up the drink curse for a time the same as any other narcotics, but that is only chemical restraint. All parties who treat such cases have some favorite prescription for that purpose, but no one dares call this a specific, or believe that it is more than temporary in its restraint.

"The mystery and deception of all such cures is the real stock in trade. I have tried a large number of prescriptions in my twenty years' experience with this class, but nothing has been found of more than temporary value, and that only in certain cases, and nothing whatever approximating a specific."

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

TAILORS OUT ON STRIKE.

Men Carry Out Their Plans and Quit Their Shops.

The Brotherhood of Tailors carried out the plan to strike according to programme yesterday. The committees that had been appointed on Tuesday to call out the men of the contractors' shops assembled early at Walhalla Hall, and before 7 o'clock started out, each member with lists of shops. They went through Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Clinton, Hester, and other streets and ordered all hands out.

Their orders were generally obeyed. The strikers in most instances hurried to Walhalla Hall, and the first comers were sent out again to order strikes in more distant shops, which it was feared the regular committees might not be able to reach in season.

Walhalla Hall soon was filled with an excited, surging crowd that seemed rather pleased than otherwise at having a holiday. It was reported at noon that 5,000 had gone on strike in this city, and a little later 300 tailors from the co-operative shops arrived at the hall. These have no grievances, and no reason whatever to strike. But they could not miss the opportunity of rushing to see what was going on and watch the progress of the strike.

A dispatch was received in the afternoon from Brownsville, L. I., that 1,200 tailors had struck there, and still later word came from Brooklyn that 1,500 had gone out and that more were to strike.

In several shops in this city and Brooklyn the men would not leave until they had completed the work that they had in hand, and the leaders said it would consequently take several days before all were out.

The men and their leaders say that work is scarcer than usual this year, and that the contractors were making hardly any money. Keen competition had led nearly half of the contractors to return to the task system, and one of the main reasons for the strike, it was said, was to prevent a general resumption of the system.

The leaders believe that the manufacturers can be compelled to advance prices by compressing the busy season into a few weeks. The Hebrew holidays begin Sept. 9, and the manufacturers, according to the leaders, will want to have most of the work done by that time.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the principal leader of the strikers, said that the union will demand the following minimum scale of wages: Operators, $18 a week; finishers, $9; basters, $13; pressmen and bushelers, $10. The union will also insist that the men shall not be worked more than ten hours a day, and that the basters, operators, and finishers shall work by teams.

The contractors have been employing boys at $5 a week to do the less important part of the work, and that threw many men out of employment. By working in teams the men expect to prevent the employment of boys at low wages.

The contractors confessed much surprise at the suddenness of the strike. They held a meeting last evening at 200 East Broadway to consider what to do in the matter. The men had not made any demands as yet. The strike yesterday left them at a great disadvantage. They appointed a committee, which will probably call on the men to-day and ask them what they want.

Albert F. Hochstadter, the President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday that there was no question that the men were getting very low wages, and that they were badly off, but the manufacturers could not help them. There was so little work that the strike would be rather a relief for a week or two. There was a demand for cheaper classes of goods, but the demand was unusually low. If the tailors had grievances and presented them fairly to the manufacturers they would consider them.

Four policemen from the Eldridge Street Police Station kept order about Walhalla Hall, and ten more from down town precinct looked after the crowds in the surrounding streets.

Louis Appelbaum, and his brother Harris of 146 East Broadway, Israel Liskel of 192 Broome Street, and Elias Bierman of 17 Chrystie Street were arrested for creating a disturbances at Mark Simon's factory in Water Street, because the men would not obey their orders to strike. They were taken to Essex Market Police Court, where they were discharged with a warning.

The men held a general mass meeting at Walhalla Hall in the evening. The overcoat and sack coat makers will meet this evening at 130 Pitt Street to discuss the advisability of striking.

HIS PISTOL TURNED ON HIMSELF.

George Lawrence Killed Himself in Trying to Shoot His Wife.

George Lawrence a photogravure artist, shot and instantly killed himself with a bullet which he intended for his wife yesterday afternoon. The shooting took place at the house 376 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, where his wife keeps a furnished-room house, and where he lived when home.

He was in the habit of going on sprees, and at such times neither worked nor supported his wife, to whom he had been married ten years. They had no children.

He went oway on one of his sprees three days ago, and did not return until yesterday. At the time his wife was greatly disturbed, as a man to whom she had given a chattel mortgage was in the house about to foreclose the mortgage.

Mrs. Lawrence had sent for her lawyer to get out an injunction restraining the sale, and the lawyer arrived at the door just in time to hear two shots fired. He ran to Police Headquarters and gave the alarm.

When the police arrived they found Lawrence stretched out in the hall and John Halligan, a young man who worked around the house, trying to stanch the blood from a wound in his chest. Mrs. Lawrence's hands had been burned by the powder.

When Lawrence arrived at the house he rang the bell and Halligan opened the door. Lawrence, when he managed to get into the hall, threatened to shoot some one, and just then his wife entered it from a rear room. Lawrence shot Halligan. The bullet struck him on the chest bone, passed upward, struck the ceiling, and fell at the man's feet.

Lawrence then pointed the revolver at his wife, who was close to him. Just as he pulled the trigger Mrs. Lawrence grasped the revolver and pushed it up. The bullet intended for her struck her husband in the mouth and penetrated to his brain. He dropped to the floor dead.

The police investigated and found the shooting occurred as stated. At first they thought it was not done by the man, as they found that the furniture was mortgaged in the name of Mrs. Florence M. Horton. Mrs. Lawrence explained this by saying that when she mortgaged her furniture for $180 the mortgage was given to a person in this city, and she did not want her relatives to know that she had to do so. She believed all chattel mortgages were published, and for that reason she did not want her real name to appear in print.

This explanation was thoroughly satisfactory to the police. They will hold her, however, until the Coroner holds an inquest in the case.

When the police notified the parties who were going to foreclose the mortgage of the state of affairs, they withd

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
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What Is Going On To-day.

—Entertainment in aid of Cuban Army Sanitary Corps, Fifth Avenue Hall, 27 West Forty-second Street.
—Meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street, evening.
—Chamber of Commerce Sound Money Committee meets.
—Typographical Union No. 6, concert, Chickering Hall.
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A Tribute to William Cary Sanger.

From The Dolgeville Herald.

It is because of the manner of his effort, the self-evident motives which prompted his undertakings, and the discouraging conditions amid which he strove untiringly and undismayed to an honorable defeat, that the name of William Cary Sanger of the Second Assembly District of Oneida County, is upon the lips and in the minds of a majority of the friends of good government in all parts of the Empire State. There will be considerable general interest to know what the Republicans of the Second Oneida District will do in the way of Assembly nomination this year. It is reported that a scheme is on foot to turn up a "favorite son" in about every town in the district to secure the local delegates and hold them until turned over to the choice of some more complacent and easily handled candidate than the gentleman from Sangerfield has been found to be, and so to compass his defeat. The indications are that the voters of the district, if permitted a fair expression of their choice, will favor Col. Sanger's return to Albany by a pronounced majority, but schemes of the nature indicated have frequently proved effectual to mislead the people and balk their will, and this one also may succeed. That would be a public misfortune which neither the Second Oneida District, the Republican Party; nor the public business can well afford. Such men in public life are by far too scarce already.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau, 1895.	TIMES, 1895.	TIMES, 1896.
3 A. M.	72	73	77
6 A. M.	72	71	75
9 A. M.	75	70	76
12 M.	82	69	78
4 P. M.	88	80	80
6 P. M.	85	76	79
9 P. M.	82	74	77
12 P. M.	79	72	70

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 77.25
Weather Bureau 75.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....79.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers; Fair and Cooler at night.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 11, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE MEASUREMENT OF VALUE.

It constantly appears in the ordinary conversation of these days that many intelligent and fairly educated men who believe in maintaining the gold standard of value have no clear grasp of the elementary principle upon which their faith should rest. It is a common remark with such men that they do not understand the subject or that they do not know much about it, but that they are for sound money. When this lack of clearness of mind on the subject is so common in a community like this, it is no wonder that among the mass of the people whose opportunity for study has been small and who live amid unfavorable conditions there should be much confusion.

The fundamental principle of this whole subject is simple and easily understood if one comes to it with an open mind. It is simply a question of the measurement of value. Most people have no difficulty in understanding that to measure extension or weight or capacity we must have certain units containing a specific extent or weight or capacity, with convenient fractions and multiples of the same. To measure length or distance we must have something of a fixed length. It matters not how much, so it be convenient and unchangeable, and it is of no consequence what the fractions and multiples are called, so we have convenient names. The foot might have been longer or shorter and it might have been called something else; it might have been divided into eight fractions instead of twelve, and four of them might have been a yard and twenty a rod. It is all a matter of convenience, but a fixed standard of length to which all measures of that kind may be referred for verification we must have.

What is true of the measurement of extension is true of the measurement of weight. We have to fix upon a convenient unit of actual weight in some substance and stick to it. If we find the amount which we call a pound convenient for that purpose and give it that name, it must be always of the same weight, and nothing but a pound will balance a pound, though in this case the exact scientific principle of the lever may be introduced to make a certain weight balance a certain number of times itself. Still, we must have the exact unit of weight. So it is again with the measurement of capacity. Having fixed upon a volume which we call a quart or a bushel, we must have a standard of that, and our measures must contain the exact volume which we have named quart or bushel. We can do our measuring in no other way.

The measurement of value is exactly analogous to this. We can measure value only with value. When one thing is bartered for another on even terms, each is assumed to have the same value, and when for convenience some one thing is used for which any and all things may be exchanged, that one thing must have the same value as that for which it is exchanged. It must afford a measure for the value of the articles which are the real objects of the exchange, or of buying and selling, and to do so it must contain the value in itself. Our measures of length, of weight, and of capacity do not vary perceptibly with conditions affecting the material of which they are made. If they did, we should have to seek the material least liable to change and rectify the variations as best we could. All commodities containing value do vary more or less with the conditions affecting the elements that go to produce value. Nevertheless, there is no way found under heaven and among men for measuring value but by value, and the measure thereof must contain the value in itself as surely as a footrule must contain a foot in length of some substance.

In seeking this one commodity which is to serve as a means of measuring the value of others we must for convenience have one that is universally available, that contains much value in small quantity and can be readily divided into fixed units and multiples and fractions thereof, and above all one subject to the least possible variation in its own value. Having got our substance, we must decide upon the amount for a convenient unit and give that unit a name, and then we have our means of measuring and computing values in all commodities whatever, our medium of exchange or money, containing within itself the value which we call a dollar or a ducat or whatever it may be.

The evolution of all human experience has ascertained gold to be the best substance for our purpose, but silver may be used, though liable to greater variations. It can, however, only be used at the actual value of its substance. If no less than thirty ounces of it are worth as much as one ounce of gold, no less than that amount will measure the value that is in an ounce of gold and exchange for the same in other commodities. The two could be used together as a "double standard" of value if the exact ratio of value between them were ascertained and could be maintained without variation, but it would then be one standard of two materials, and experience has shown that this exact and constant parity is unattainable. However that may be, this much is certain: There can be no standard used to measure values which does not contain intrinsically in itself the value whereby it measures.

HAY CROPS AND PRICES.

A correspondent who has read the articles recently published in THE TIMES concerning the effect of exceptionally large crops of corn, potatoes, cotton, hops, and oats upon the prices of these products asks us to say something about hay.

The Government's reports show that the hay crops of the last three years have been large. These reports appear to be incomplete, so far as the years 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 are concerned. We show in the following table the crops and farm prices for the four years immediately preceding 1889, with those of the last three years:

	Tons.	Home value.
1885	44,731,550	$8.71
1886	41,796,409	8.46
1887	41,454,458	9.97
1888	46,643,094	8.76
Annual average	43,656,398	$8.97
1893	65,768,158	8.68
1894	54,874,408	8.54
1895	47,078,541	8.85

We suppose that a considerable part of the apparent excess or surplus in 1893 was carried over and served to depress the price, the following crop also being a large one.

Exports and imports may be disregarded, because the quantities shipped abroad or brought in have been so small in comparison with the domestic output. Here are the figures for five years:

	Exports.	Imports.
1892, tons	35,201	79,715
1893	33,084	104,237
1894	54,446	86,784
1895	47,117	201,900
1896 (11 mos.)	53,948	281,861

It will be observed that the imports this year have been about one-half of 1 per cent. of the domestic crop, and that the imports last year were at the rate of one ton for every 274 tons produced here. Tariff duties are of no consequence in the consideration of this question, although they may serve the purpose of partisan demagogues.

The size of the supply during the last three years has been large enough to account for a more considerable decline in farm value than that which is indicated by the official reports. It should be said, we think, that the Government's reports as to hay crops and hay values are estimates which are not so carefully prepared or so accurate as those which relate to certain other crops.

It seems quite probable that the demand for hay and the price paid, in some parts of the country at least, have been affected in recent years by the use of ensilage crops and of new kinds of food for cattle. Moreover, last year's enormous crop of corn may have reduced the consumption of hay.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

No romancer has ever had a more attractive subject for tragic treatment than the weird and monstrous crime that has been committed on board of the prosaic barkentine Herbert Fuller, prosaically laden with lumber from Boston and prosaically proceding to Buenos Ayres. The tragedy of STEVENSON'S "Wrecker" is scarcely more complicated and by no means more gruesome. Indeed, neither in fact nor in fiction is there any scene of crime upon the sea more adapted to stimulate the imagination than the account of the arrival of the barkentine at Halifax towing a boat laden with the decomposing bodies of the Captain, the Captain's wife, and the second mate. The touch of grotesque comedy which so deepens the direst tragedy is added by the fact that the vessel was in charge of the first mate, the steward, and the passenger, an undergraduate of Harvard who had undertaken the voyage to South America on account of some trouble with his lungs.

Decidedly the tragedy lacks the sacred poet almost as much as it seems to lack the detective skill required to solve such mystery as it contains. The cheerful Dogberryism in the reported behavior of the provincial police seems calculated to befog what seems to be tolerably plain and is rather adapted to suggesting superfluous mystery than to clearing up what mystery there may be. Official suspicion seems to have fallen, rather comically, upon the passenger, apparently upon the ground that he did not hear noise enough when the murders were committed, and upon the further ground that while the sleepers in the cabin on either side of him were murdered he escaped, a discrimination which the Halifax constabulary seems to find invidious. No "theory" of the crime could be more preposterous than the supposition that an undergraduate invalid who had paid his passage really took it with a design to possess himself of the stored wealth of the skipper, or the alternative supposition that, having taken his passage in good faith, he was unable to resist the temptation offered by the skipper's glittering treasury.

There is, however, a serious moral to be drawn from this horrible business. It is that violent crime at sea, which seems to be so easy and so safe, is really more hazardous than like crime on land. A ship at sea is for the time being beyond the realm of law, beyond the confines of civilization. There is no appeal to any quarter outside, and within there are common, passionate, vindictive men, who probably think they have cause to hate the officers, whom they outnumber ten or twenty to one. The first wonder is, not that now and again a Captain is murdered on board, but that any Captain comes to shore alive. The solution of it is that a ship cannot remain at sea. She must make port, and when she makes it it is impossible that any crime that may have been committed on board should not come to light. The clumsy wits of sailormen are not equal to concocting any explanation of a missing Captain that would be plausible even to a Halifax constable. Moreover, there are the men, the murderers or the men of whom one is a murderer, altogether unable to escape and already within the grasp of the law they have broken. And so a really brutal and tyrannical skipper, or a skipper who is only so esteemed in the forecastle, goes safely his bullying and tyrannical way for voyage after voyage and dies peaceably in his bed on shore at last.

THE TORY FAILURE.

A clear majority of eighteen in the House of Commons against a measure to which the Ministry is distinctly committed ought, one would be led by precedent to suppose, to work a dissolution of that Ministry. As the British phrase goes, "the Queen's Government cannot be carried on" by Ministers in that predicament. From now until the end of the session, and indeed of the Government, the Ministry is liable upon every occasion to be twitted with its failure. It was so twitted yesterday by the jeers of the Liberals, who called upon their defeated adversaries to "resign."

This is a very unusual and a very painful pass for a Ministry to be brought to which took office with a majority of over 100 behind it. This majority was undoubtedly due mainly to the weakness of Lord ROSEBERY in neither sticking to the programme of his predecessor nor frankly abandoning it. The change of opinion betokened by yesterday's division will be in like manner ascribed to the weakness of "the BALFOURS" as Parliamentary managers. They are without doubt entirely discredited. The natural course, since the Tory and Unionist majority remains, would be to reconstitute the Ministry, leaving out the Jonahs. But that is a matter of extreme difficulty in this case. "The BALFOURS" are the special favorites, one may say the political creatures, of Lord SALISBURY. To drop them would be to "disable his judgment." It would be a confession which the Prime Minister is not in the least likely to make until he is absolutely driven to make it. Besides that, it is to be borne in mind that the members of Parliament so recently elected have a great dread of another general election, with its trouble and its expense. So that the decisive defeat of a Government measure has not yet produced even a "crisis" and may not produce one for some time to come.

But there are other questions coming up not less troublesome than the Irish Land bill, upon which the Government yesterday met its defeat. There are questions which involve Lord SALISBURY himself, and not merely his lieutenants. Among them is the question of arbitration in the Venezuelan case. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT has already picked this out as a promising issue for the Liberals. It may indeed be gravely doubted whether Lord SALISBURY'S reasons for excepting this from the class of arbitrable questions will suffice for the British public when it has had time to make up its mind upon the correspondence. The prestige of the Ministry is already much impaired. If it should be still further impaired by a decisive defeat of its chief, it will indeed be questionable how much longer "the Queen's Government can be carried on."

A PECULIAR STRIKE.

The tailors' strike was declared yesterday in a spirit that was almost hilarious, and some thousands of men and women supposed to belong to an exceptionally poor class began a voluntary vacation of indefinite length with the cheerful acquiescence of their employers. It is to be understood that tailors in this case means those who are employed in making garments for the clothing manufacturers through contractors who engage to get the work done for the latter and directly employ the labor themselves.

This strike is peculiar in several ways and seems to be an uncommonly amicable affair. In the first place, the strikers, who belong to a union, have no fear that anybody will try to get their places. Probably nobody wants them, but if anybody did, they could not be got because the contractors who control the shops are in sympathy with the strikers and glad to have them stop work, while the manufacturers seem to be indifferent and will make no effort to get the work done without them.

The workmen have struck because their wages were so low and their hours so long, and yet they have no immediate prospect of remedying this state of things. It is admitted that the contractors were compelled to get much work done for small pay in order to get any profit at all, and the breaking down of the schedule causes no resentment against them. The contractors paid low prices for work because they were compelled to make low terms with the manufacturers in order to get anything to work upon. The manufacturers do not seem to be blamed, because the state of business forced down their selling prices until it was a question of getting the work done at small cost or stopping business.

The whole affair seems to resolve itself into an economic situation which nobody could help and which was produced by the general depressed state of business. The strike amounts to a peaceful stoppage which begins with the workmen, but is acquiesced in as inevitable by contractors and manufacturers, to await a better demand and higher prices for clothing. The chief wonder is that this class of working people can get along without work pending that uncertain process of improvement.

McKINLEY AND THE HONEST-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Our Republican neighbor, The New-York Tribune, addressed a few remarks yesterday to certain Honest-money Democrats who, The Tribune asserts, are saying:

"'We expect to vote for McKINLEY, but it's a hard thing for us to do. Pray, don't make it harder for us by bearing down upon the Democratic Party, opening old differences, and twitting us with what we have done in the past. And, above all, don't talk about the tariff. We don't believe in protection, and it galls us to be obliged to vote for a candidate who represents that economic heresy.'"

Our neighbor asks these Democrats to "consider for a moment the proposition that to avoid giving offense to McKinley Democrats we [the Republicans] must refrain from any discussion of the tariff," and suggests that it is not reasonable to ask Republicans to "sink out of sight an issue upon which all of them religiously believe that the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the whole people depend." "The free-silver craze," The Tribune admits, "threatens the credit and honor of the Nation, and it is the first duty of the patriot who holds his country's credit and honor as the highest political consideration to merge minor differences in a united and determined effort to defeat it." But, our neighbor goes on to say, the Government's revenue is inadequate and must be increased by new legislation, and we infer that in our neighbor's opinion this must be protective tariff legislation. Therefore The Tribune asserts that the tariff is a live issue which must be discussed.

Every reference to the tariff in The Tribune's editorial article serves to remind the intelligent reader that the silver issue completely overshadows and dominates the tariff issue and must be settled before the tariff can be touched. The Tribune knows that neither in this Congress nor in the next can the tariff be revised until concessions in the direction of the free coinage of silver shall have been made to the Silver Republicans in the Senate. We may remind our neighbor that the Republican leaders in the Senate refused, at the recent session, to increase the revenue by measures not protective, declining to impose new taxes on beer, tea, or coffee, although everybody knew that additional protective taxes on imports could not be enacted. It was practicable, we think, with their consent, to provide for the deficit by such levies as those which they would not support. They preferred new protective legislation, knowing that it could be obtained only by paying a silver price for it.

This leads us to the remark that The Tribune is in error as to the attitude of a majority of the Honest-money Democrats toward the McKinley ticket and the arguments to be used by the Republicans in the campaign. Undoubtedly there are Democrats who have decided to vote for McKINLEY or are inclined to do so and who would like to have the Republican journals and leaders "refrain from discussing the tariff," but the number of Honest-money Democrats is very much larger who hesitate about voting for McKINLEY, not because he is a protectionist—not because Republicans continue to "talk about the tariff" and to call for higher duties—but for other reasons.

These Honest-money Democrats do not expect that Republicans will drop the tariff issue. They are not urging Republicans to renounce or ignore that issue, although they think it could safely be laid aside for the present. They would not be prevented from voting for McKINLEY by the prospect of the passage of another McKinley bill, or even by indications that the enactment of such a tariff would be brought about by their votes, if they could satisfy themselves that McKINLEY and his leading supporters would steadfastly refuse to concede anything to the silver men as the price of such tariff legislation.

They know that the price paid for the passage of the first McKinley tariff was the Silver Purchase act of 1890. They know that those who demanded and obtained that price six years ago will demand a similar price or a larger one next year, if the Republicans shall then undertake to revise the tariff. They are familiar with McKINLEY'S record in and out of Congress with respect to silver legislation. They were glad to read the report of the address which he made on the 11th inst., but they ask for something more.

They will submit to a large dose of protective tariff talk in the Republican journals if McKINLEY will only define to their satisfaction his attitude toward silver legislation, and especially toward any silver bill that may be brought forward and proposed as the price of the enactment of a new tariff. It may be that McKINLEY is now convinced that his influence ought to be used against such bills, so far as he will be able to use it legitimately if he shall be elected. If this be his real attitude, is it not his duty to make it known?

A True Man Wanted.

From The Plymouth (Wis.) Review, (Dem.)

It is the plain duty of those who believe in honest money, equitable tariff laws, and other principles of the Democratic Party to hold a convention and place in nomination men whom the members of the grand old party can conscientiously support. The Democracy cannot win this Fall, but it can preserve its principles and rally to victory at some future time. Either Watterson or Whitney would suit us, and we would be satisfied with any other such gallant old Democrat; but it must be a man true to the principles of the party, or we cannot vote.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel recently gave a concert in the rooms of the German Embassy in London in aid of a fund to build a monument to the famous ballad singer and composer, Johann Carl Gottfried Loewe, whose centenary will be celebrated throughout Germany Nov. 30. The London Daily News says: "England, like his native land, greatly neglected Carl Loewe during his lifetime, and although now his refined and musicianly songs are frequently heard at concerts, yet, though he sang and played before the Queen and the Dowager Queen Adelaide in 1847, the Prince Consort turning over the leaves for him, nobody seems to have offered him a London engagement. Loewe late in life had a remarkable experience. In 1804 he suffered a six weeks' trance, and thus, willy nilly, became a bona fide fasting man. If he had lived another thirty years, and had been properly exploited, the London music halls would probably have given a good deal for the entranced composer, if not perhaps quite so much for his music. As a boy he sang in a church choir, and spent his holidays in the coal mines near Cöthen, whence we believe came the inspiration for his famous song, 'Der Bergmann,' or 'The Miner.' His pretty voice attracted the notice of Mme. de Staël, and King Jerome of Westphalia gave him an annuity of 300 thalers. The fall of Bonaparte stopped this modest stipend, and in 1822 Loewe became cantor at St. Jacob's Church, and music teacher at the Gymnasium at Stettin. Here he modestly but usefully served for forty-six years at a salary, it is said, of a little over £200 per annum, though, after he had become too old for further duties, his resignation was demanded. The poor fellow would doubtless have preferred money, but instead he received from the Prussian King the Order of the Red Eagle. He went to Kiel, where after another long trance he died, in 1869. There seems to have been some popular idea that he was still in a trance, but his death was beyond dispute, though, perhaps, to avoid any suspicion that he was buried alive, his body found sepulture at Kiel, while his heart was placed under the organ in his old church of St. Jacob at Stettin. His works numbered 145, most of them songs, and indeed he has been held to be the inventor of the true German Ballade, with its richly developed accompaniment."

—The London opera season will close Saturday night, unless an extra performance is given July 27, to give Melba an opportunity to do Ophelia's mad scene in Thomas's opera for Londoners. Recent performances have been "Die Meistersinger," with the de Reszkes; "Manon," with Melba and Alvarez, and "Les Huguenots," with a strong cast. Landon Ronald, a young English musician, has lately had an opportunity to show his skill as conductor. It is rumored in London, now, that sufficient promises of pecuniary support have been received from certain of the subscribers to guarantee the holding of the opera season next year. The matter will probably be placed in the hands of a committee of three subscribers, who will appoint their own manager. There is reason to believe that the ground lessee, who, while the lease is still for sale, can only sub-let the Opera House from year to year, will give this committee possession for the season of 1897. But no definite plan for the future of grand opera in London has yet been formed.

—Louisa Pyne's name used to be one to conjure with. She was a public idol in youth of many men still living, and a pioneer of English opera. In England and the United States, with the Pyne-Harrison troupe, she was a renowned prima donna in the operas of Balfe, Wallace, and Benedict. She is still living, at an advanced age, and as Mme. Bodda-Pyne receives a pension of $350 a year. Regret is expressed in London that because of some legal difficulty she cannot be helped by the Covent Garden Benevolent Fund. Nobody has been elected to this fund for years, and at present it seems to be a sort of tontine of less than a dozen members, some of them of considerable wealth.

—Speaking of the recent performances of "Tristan und Isolde" in London, the musical critic of Figaro says: "I confess I would rather have heard Mme. Nordica as Isolde than Mme. Albani, for she is an artist who understands Wagner, and can sing his music as few lyric artists of Anglo-Saxon race can sing it. Mme. Albani lacks the volume of voice, the dramatic fervor, and, indeed, the vocal requirements absolutely necessary to do ample justice to works of such intensely passionate and essentially dramatic music as are Wagner's."

—Villiers Stanford has withdrawn from the conductorship of the "Feis," or Irish musical festival, which it was proposed to hold in Dublin. Dr. Stanford suggested that the services of the Manchester Orchestra, organized by the late Sir Charles Hallé, and now conducted by Mr. Cowen, should be secured, but he was overruled in favor of a local orchestra. It is hoped, however, that matters may yet be arranged, and the festival held as suggested.

—The story comes from Paris that the part of Hélène in Bruneau's opera of "Messidor," drawn from Emile Zola's work, was originally intended for Mlle. Kutscherra. Unfortunately, some doubt about German extraction was raised, and the excellent prima donna was almost forced by M. Gailhard to resign. She will, therefore, appear in other capitals, and Mlle. Berthet will assume the rôle in Paris.

—Massenet has decided that Emma Calvé shall sing the chief part in his "Cendrillon," if his new opera can be produced in Paris for a short run before her departure to America.

—William Bispham, a popular member of the Covent Garden Opera Company, will probably sing with the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau troupe in New-York next Winter.

—Sims Reeves, the veteran English tenor, has just been made a happy father at the age of seventy-four years.

PERSONALS.

—Londoners have an interesting visitor among them just now in the person of Behranji Malabari, the Indian social reformer and poet. As editor of The Indian Spectator he has done a great work for his fellow-countrymen, chiefly in his effective leadership of the crusade against infant marriages and enforced widowhood. His father was a poor clerk in the service of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and, as a boy, he owed his first step upward to two well-known missionaries, to whom he submitted the manuscript of his Gujarati poems. Their publication was something of an event, and they were received with great favor, penetrating as far as England, and, in their English garb, eliciting praise from Tennyson, among others.

—"The death of Mr. Wyatt Eaton," says The London Chronicle, "breaks one of the last connecting links between the Romanticists and the men of to-day. The latter part of Eaton's life was passed in America, but for some time before that he had lived at Barbizon. We believe that he was there about the same period as Mr. La Farge. People hardly realize that another distinguished member of this group of Englishmen and Americans who sat at the feet of the Romanticists, some twenty-five years ago, was Robert Louis Stevenson. He has given bits of description of the life there in 'The Wrecker,' and at greater length in a couple of articles first published in The Magazine of Art."

—The Swedish Prince who married one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters this week is more French and Irish than Swedish, so far as blood goes. The Irish strain is that of the famous O'Clerys of Tyrconnell. A hundred years or so ago, so the story runs, a member of this family amassed wealth in Marseilles, and, dying, left his two daughters handsome dowries. These were the two sisters Clary, one of whom afterward became, as Joseph Bonaparte's wife, Queen of Naples. The other married Bernadotte, the soldier of Napoleon, who became Charles XIV., King of Sweden. Prince Charles is Bernadotte's great-grandson.

—Hedingham Castle, the Essex stronghold of the Earls of Oxford, and pronounced to be the finest Norman keep in the world, is in the market and will shortly be put up at auction in a London saleroom. Here Queen Matilda is generally believed to have died, and Henry VII.'s visit to the property is well known in history.

PRINCESS MAUD A BRIDE

MARRIED IN STATE TO PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Performs the Ceremony at the Buckingham Palace Chapel—The Queen and All the Royal Family Except Princess Beatrice Present—Profuse Decorations—Vast Crowds Line the Streets.

LONDON, July 22.—Princess Maud of Wales, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was married to-day to Prince Charles of Denmark, son of the Crown Prince and grandson of King Christian IX. of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace.

The West End was profusely decorated with flags, flowers, &c., and there was a conspicuous blending of the British and Danish flags. The Life Guards and the Coldstream Guards lined the route from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace, and crowds of people, mostly ladies, were gathered in the vicinity of the Palace, awaiting the arrival of the procession. A cavalcade of heralds and equerries escorted the bridegroom, who was accompanied by his parents, the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Louise, and his brothers, Christian and Harold.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and all of the Queen's children, with their families, were in carriages, except Princess Beatrice of Battenberg and her children, who were absent, on account of their mourning for the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The Queen passed quietly into the chapel from Buckingham Palace. The ceremony took place at 12:30 o'clock. The weather was sunny and pleasant.

Princes Christian and Harold supported Prince Charles, and the bridesmaids were Princess Victoria of Wales, sister of the bride, and Princesses Ingeborg and Thyra of Denmark, sisters of the bridegroom; Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princesses Patricia and Margaret of Connaught, Princess Alice of Albany, Lady Alexandra Duff, daughter of the Duke of Fife, and Princess Louise of Wales. The Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London and Winchester. The Prince of Wales gave the bride away.

After the ceremony the bridal party and guests partook of luncheon in Buckingham Palace, at the conclusion of which the royal bridal party, headed by the bride and bridegroom, departed in carriages for Marlborough House. The party left the palace at 2:45 P. M. and took the route via Piccadilly and St. James Streets, both of which were beautifully decorated. All of the houses were draped with flags, bunting, &c., and there was a profusion of flowers. The streets were lined with sightseers, and the windows of the clubs and other buildings along the route were filled with people, mostly ladies.

The bridal party afterward left Marlborough House for St. Pancras Station, where they took a special train for Wolferton, Norfolk, to take possession of Appleton Hall, which will henceforth be their home.

Among the wedding guests were the members of the Cabinet and the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone occupied the same pew with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain during the ceremony in the Chapel Royal. Vast crowds lined the streets and cheered the bridal procession as it was returning from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales.

THE CARLISLE-SMITH CONTROVERSY

Ex-Secretary Foster Gives a New Version of the Secretary's Words.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The United Press sent out from Washington the following statement, furnished by Secretary Carlisle June 25:

Secretary Carlisle emphatically denies the statement attributed to him by H. H. Smith, ex-Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, in an interview at Kalamazo, Mich., yesterday. Mr. Smith stated that the Secretary told him last Winter that if the Chicago Convention declared for free silver he would support McKinley. Mr. Carlisle says he has not talked with Mr. Smith for two years, and added that the latter's statement was a gratuitous and malicious falsehood.

Mr. Smith says that he was not correctly quoted by the Kalamazoo reporter. What he did say was that Mr. Carlisle made the statement to ex-Secretary Foster, and in corroboration thereof has a letter from ex-Secretary Foster, under date of Fostoria, Ohio, July 13, as follows:

In response to your favor of the 8th inst., I have to say that something more than a year ago I called upon Secretary Carlisle, and in the course of a pleasant conversation, while discussing finance, he stated that if he was compelled to choose between a Democratic candidate for President on an unsound money platform and a Republican candidate on a sound-money platform, he would support the Republican candidate.

I went directly from the Treasury Department to the Arlington Hotel, where I met you and Robert J. Wynne, to whom I repeated the foregoing statement of Secretary Carlisle.

I also said to you that, while the Secretary did not impose any confidence upon me, I preferred not to have this statement made public and as coming from me.

Secretary Carlisle has made no reply to this statement.

SOLDIER BOYS IMPROVING.

Their Work at State Camp Receives Praise.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 22.—The work of the Ninth Regiment and of the separate companies showed a big improvement to-day. The post officers are highly praised. The principal event to-day was the mounted platoon drill by the detachment of the Second Battery of New-York, Lieut. Flannigan commanding. Every movement was finely executed, and ten rounds of cartridges were fired from the new thirty-two-inch rifle. Capt. Chapman of the Fifteenth United States Infantry said the drill equaled that of United States regulars.

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment had an excursion to camp to-day. The excursion reached camp with 500 people at 3 o'clock, and the people remained until after dress parade this evening. They returned to New-York at 8 o'clock. The field musicians had games on the parade grounds this afternoon.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. Kohlberger; the Officer of the Guard Lieut. Crippen.

It Seems Yale Won After All.

From The London Chronicle.

The winning oarsmen of Yale University have come, seen, and conquered—but not on the river. They have conquered the respect and the esteem—indeed a warmer term might be used—of everybody who has come into touch with them. No group of foreign visitors has ever made a pleasanter impression upon our insular hearts; and now that they have superadded upon that impression an exhibition of as genuine a piece of pluck as has ever been seen in a sporting contest, it may honestly be said that for a long time to come any foreign competitors on field or river will be judged in comparison with the standard set by the "Yale boys." We are glad to believe that the representatives of Yale fully reciprocate all the good-will that has developed here for them, and that they are quite happy with their treatment among us.

Queer Phase of the Income Tax Law.

From The London Times.

There is an argument in favor of the separation of the

BRITONS INVADE CUYUNI

ARMED COLONISTS ENTER THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

They Go to Complete Surveys Begun by Mr. Harrison on the Borderland Claimed by Venezuela—The Force of Police, with the Surveyors, Carry 100 Rounds of Ball Cartridges Per Man, Though Instructed Not to Fight.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Mail advices from Demerara indicate that the British have not by any means abandoned the survey of the road through the disputed territory on the border of Venezuela.

Though the official surveyor, Mr. Harrison, is returning to Georgetown, a special force of twenty armed men, under the command of Police Inspector Shaw, left Georgetown June 24, under instructions to protect the surveyors in the Cuyuni Basin.

Mr. Im Thurn has also been hurried to the Acarabesi to deliver a protest against Venezuelan interference. It is stated that force, however, is not to be used, and in the event of a large body of hostile Venezuelans presenting themselves, the officer in charge has explicit instructions to retire without offering any resistance.

It is stated that at the time of Mr. Harrison's arrest only nine miles of the survey remained to be completed, and it is extremely probable that the remaining distance has been covered since that time. Mr. Harrison had not yet arrived at Georgetown, although he was known to be on the way.

The Georgetown newspapers say that the policemen were fully equipped with haversacks, hammocks, &c., and a hundred rounds of ball cartridges each.

ENGLAND'S VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK

The Dutch, It Is Claimed, Controlled the Disputed Region 200 Years.

LONDON, July 22.—The promised Blue Book on Venezuela was issued this evening. It comprises 356 pages, their contents consisting of documents from the Dutch and Spanish archives from 1321 to 1790.

An official summary is prefixed, which claims that the documents prove that for more than two centuries prior to 1796 the Dutch controlled the territories which are now in dispute, and that their control was recognized by the Spaniards.

The Standard will to-morrow say that if a day is not afforded the Opposition in the House of Commons to discuss general and Venezuelan arbitration, the second reading of the Appropriation bill will enable that discussion to be raised. It is the general opinion of the Opposition that Lord Salisbury is too timid and hesitating in responding to the advance of Secretary of State Olney.

The convention between Great Britain and Nicaragua for the appointment of a mixed commission to fix the amounts due from Nicaragua to British subjects as damages for injury to person or property growing out of the disturbances in the Mosquito territory in 1894 was issued to-day in a Blue Book.

It was these disturbances that led to the seizure of the port of Corinto by an armed British force to compel the payment of the damages claimed by Great Britain on behalf of Consul Hatch, who was expelled by the Nicaraguan Government.

IT WAS MISS WATSON'S JEWELRY.

She First Learned of Her Loss upon the Pier at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 22.—Upon the arrival of the American Line steamer St. Louis at this port this afternoon the vessel was boarded by a representative of The United Press, who secured confirmation of the report cabled from New-York shortly after the departure of the St. Louis from that port that the baggage of one of her passengers, a Miss Watson, had been rifled of a quantity of jewels shortly before the vessel sailed.

Miss Watson said to the reporter that she had not the remotest idea when, where, or how the theft was committed. She herself did not discover her loss until the St. Louis arrived here and her trunk was being examined by the customs authorities, who found that its lock had been broken. The robbery had palpably been committed by an expert. The extent of the loss, Miss Watson said, she did not know as yet. The authorities think it probable that, as the thief, or thieves, were arrested in New-York shortly after the St. Louis sailed with a quantity of diamonds and other jewelry in their possession, the entire property stolen has been recovered.

The trunk which was rifled belonged to F. A. Watson and Miss Eliza Watson of 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, who sailed for Europe in the St. Louis on Wednesday, July 15. About an hour after the vessel sailed Detectives Frazee and Jackson of the Macdougal Street Police Station arrested William Doyle, a sailor of 56 Leroy Street, and Joseph Flynn of 500 Ferry Street, Brooklyn, as they were trying to pawn some diamonds at Louis Simon's pawnshop, 185 Varick Street. The value of the jewels found on the prisoners was $2,500. The men claimed a stranger on the St. Louis gave the diamonds to them in a box. It was learned that they were employed on the American Line pier, and it was immediately suspected that they had robbed a passenger on the St. Louis. The ownership of the jewelry was traced through the records of sales kept by Tiffany & Co. and Black, Starr & Frost.

In trying to evade arrest Doyle threw away a diamond hairpin worth $900, which was picked up by Martin Keilly, eighteen years old, of 300 West Houston Street, who ran away. He was arrested on Sunday, and he said he gave the pin to a man who pawned it for $30 and divided the money with him. All the prisoners are held at Police Headquarters awaiting the return of Mr. and Miss Watson.

LEHMANN'S BAIREUTH SUCCESS.

She Sang Brunnhilde with Great Power—Burgstaller Not Up to Siegfried.

BAIREUTH, July 22.—The "Gotterdammerung," the last of the four parts of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was produced at the Festspielhaus to-day before the usual large audience, which included many Americans. The cast was as follows:

Siegfried	Alois Burgstaller
Brunnhilde	Lill Lehmann-Kalisch
Hagen	Carl Grengg
Alberich	Friedrich Friedrichs
Gutrune	Frau Luise Reuss-Belce
Waltraute	Frau Heink-Schumann
Weglinda	Fraulein von Artner
Wellgunda	Fraulein Katharina Rosing
Flosshilda	Frau Olive Fremstad
The Three Norns	Marie Lehmann, Fraulein Reusz, Fraulein Schumann
Warriors	Franz Filers and Hans Thomaszek

Herr Burgstaller was cast for the part of Siegfried owing to the fact that Herr Gruening was fatigued by singing that part yesterday in "Siegfried." Herr Burgstaller is a pupil of the Baireuth Training School. He proved an unfinished singer and actor. He is yet unfit to perform in Wagner's masterpiece.

Mme. Lili Lehmann sang and acted with dramatic force, and achieved a marvelous success despite the fact that she underwent an operation for abscess of the neck two days before the previous cycle. Her voice betrayed fatigue toward the end.

The performance of the orchestra was exquisite and evoked much applause. After the last act there were repeated calls for Dr. Richter, the conductor, but they were not answered. The next cycle will begin on July 26.

REBELS DEFEAT A CHINESE ARMY.

Mohammedans Raiding and Pillaging at Will in Lanchu.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 22.—Chinese advices to July 8, received here, say that the Mohammedan rebels at Lanchu have routed and almost totally annihilated the force of 6,000 imperial troops that were sent to suppress them.

The rebels are now said to be marching through the country, killing and pillaging on all sides. The authorities now propose sending 8,000 troops, but these will doubtless be killed, like the others.

It is estimated that it will take 50,000 troops to subdue the Mohammedans.

Lanchu is on the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River, in the Province of Kan Suh, in the northwestern part of China. To the westward is Thibet, and on the north the country of the Mongols. Kan Suh is a part of the empire that from 1860 to 1864 was held by insurgent Mohammedans. They defeated Chinese armies year after year, until "Chinese" Gordon was sent against them. About 30,000,000 Mohammedans are subjects of the Chinese Emperor. Their grievances appear to be political rather than religious.

TORIES VOTED DOWN IN COMMONS.

Irish Landlords and Nationalists Joined in Defeating a Clause.

LONDON, July 22.—The House of Commons to-day proceeded with consideration of the Irish Land bill. Clause 24 of the measure provides that advances under the Purchase acts shall consist of money and not of guaranteed land stock.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Anti-Parnellite member for the West Division of Kerry, when this clause was reached, moved that the advances should consist of guaranteed land stock, and not of money. The Irish landlords joined the Nationalists in support of Sir Thomas Esmonde's motion, and it was carried by a vote of 99 to 86.

This vote against the Government was received with frantic cheers from the Irish members, and Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, withdrew the clause altogether.

Senator Eugene Spuller Dying.

LONDON, July 22.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that Senator Seraphin Eugene Spuller is dying at Dijon. He has been ill for a long time. M. Spuller was in 1887 Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of M. Rouvier, and was later Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Tirard Cabinet. In appearance he bears a striking resemblance to Gen. Grant, late President of the United States.

French Crops Worse than Last Year.

PARIS, July 22.—The official report of the condition of the French crops in mid-July as compared with the corresponding period of 1895 shows the following: Winter wheat, 74 per cent., as against 89 per cent. in 1895; Spring wheat, 71 per cent., as against 72 per cent. in 1895; rye, 80 per cent., as against 76 per cent. in 1895; Spring oats, 71 per cent., as against 81 per cent. in 1895; Spring barley, 76 per cent., as against 83 per cent. in 1895.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The steamer Empress of India, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Japan, brought an official list of the destruction caused by the tidal wave that swept over the northern part of the island of Yezo. The dead were 26,100; 10,000 houses were destroyed and 597 vessels.

—At the trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-raiders in London yesterday several witnesses were called to the stand and repeated the testimony they had given in the examination in the Bow Street Police Court.

—The Constantinople correspondent of The London Times telegraphed yesterday that massacres occurred on June 20 at Ordu in which twenty-five Armenians were killed.

—Ambassador Bayard, Lord Charles Beresford, and others, sailed from London yesterday for Norway on the steam yacht Myra.

HUMIDITY AT THE TOP NOTCH.

An Oppressive Day Ends in Relief Brought by an Electrical Storm.

To the intense relief of everybody within the limits of the Greater New-York, an electrical storm swept over the city about 10:15 o'clock last night and relieved to a great degree the sense of oppressiveness that all had been laboring under throughout the day. The relief was only temporary, however, for the humidity after the storm was just as high as before, but while the rain lasted there was a grateful wind from the west and northwest that seemed to promise cooler weather to-day.

The thermometer yesterday was almost normal, being highest at 4 P. M., when the mercury indicated 80 degrees, but the humidity nearly all day was 100 degrees.

There was a brief rainfall, with a cool breeze, about 8 A. M., but only .22 of an inch of rain fell, and it was even warmer after the little flurry was over. Throughout the day the atmosphere was heavy with moisture that could be seen as well as felt, and at no time did the wind attain a higher velocity than ten miles an hour, while at times it fell to six miles.

Rain fell at infrequent intervals during the day, but at 7:35 the first indications of a heavy shower were manifested. About 10 o'clock it began to thunder, and there were vivid flashes of lightning in the west. These became more frequent as the storm drew nearer, and at 10:14 the rain began to descend in torrents.

The lightning played about the tops of the big down-town skyscrapers and blinding flashes seemed to envelop them. This continued half an hour, and then the storm passed to the northeast.

Lightning struck the apartment house 121 Madison Avenue, where many wealthy persons live. Two large chimneys were demolished, the entire building was shaken, and Madison Avenue in that vicinity was strewn with bricks. The tenants who were in the building imagined the structure was about to fall, and ran screaming to the street. The panic lasted for some time, and the tenants were with difficulty persuaded to return to their rooms. No other damage to the building was done.

At the office of the Weather Bureau it was reported that between 10:14 and 11 P. M. the rainfall was one-half inch. The direction of the wind during the storm was southeast, south, southwest, and west. Previous to the storm the wind had been off the water, but its change to west and southwest made the air cooler.

DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY LIGHTNING

The Storm Was Severe in Long Island City and Flushing.

A severe electric storm passed over Long Island City last night and did considerable damage. It burned out all the wires in Miller's Hotel and melted a brass chandelier. It also struck Brodie's hardware store and necessitated calling out the firemen, who had to break into the place to stop the fire. The fire was put out before much damage was done. The plant in Haystic's café and Whitsell's saloon were also struck by lightning. Lally's New-York House, on Borden Avenue, was struck, but little damage was done.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 22.—There was a terrific thunderstorm here to-night. Streets were flooded and the lightning was almost blinding.

A trolley car of the Steinway Company, which was standing on the switch on Main Street, near Broadway, had the motor on its front wrecked by being struck by lightning. The motor was burned out. The motorman, John Peramus, was inside the car at the time. There were no passengers in the car.

FIRST RAINES LAW SENTENCE.

A Woman in Buffalo Sent to Jail for 1,000 Days.

BUFFALO, July 22.—County Judge Emery to-day imposed the first sentence under the Raines law in Erie County. Mrs. Kate Griffin was setenced to the penitentiary for 1,000 days in default of a payment of $1,000 fine for selling liquor in her saloon, on Genesee Street, without a license.

The Rebuilt Steamboat Matteawan.

Most steamboat owners, when they rebuild a vessel or supply her with new boilers, think it is good policy to change her name. John H. Starin does not believe in this theory. In the large fleet of steamboats owned by him are the Blackbird, W. H. Vanderbilt, and Matteawan. The Blackbird and Vanderbilt have been rebuilt and supplied with new boilers twice. Each time they have been rechristened Blackbird and W. H. Vanderbilt. The Matteawan has just been rebuilt entirely and furnished with new boilers. Her name, however, is not changed. She is still the Matteawan, familiar to every boatman in the harbor as the Mattie. The new boat with the old name is 206 feet long and 27 feet beam and has a carrying capacity of 1,600 persons. One of her novel features is an observation deck aft, instead of the usual ladies' cabin. The vessel is handsomely furnished throughout with velvet carpets and polished bentwood furniture. The Matteawan will begin her trips to Glen Island to-day.

ELKINS AGAINST SILVER

HIS MINING INTERESTS DO NOT INFLUENCE HIS JUDGMENT.

The Senator Tells the West Virginia Republican Convention that Free Coinage Would Injure the Interests of the White Metal Besides Damaging the Credit of the Country—Atkinson Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

For Governor—G. W. ATKINSON.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 22.—Senator Elkins was temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention to-day. He spoke for about an hour. He discussed the tariff and silver questions at length. After showing how the newly developed industries of West Virginia had been depressed since 1892, he produced statistics in favor of protection as the more important issue for the development of the natural resources of the Mountain State. The St. Louis platform favored protection and sound money, the latter being also of vital importance to the business interests of the growing State. He said:

The Democratic Party, in its platform, adheres to war on protection and reciprocity and favors restriction upon the freedom of contract. It declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the debasement of the currency, for paper money, class legislation, an income tax, larger control of railroads by the Government, against the life tenure of Federal Judges, attacks the Supreme and Federal Courts, opposes the protection of public property and mails by Federal authority under the decision of the Federal courts, declares for repudiation, and against maintaining the public credit. The spirit of repudiation and revolution pervades the platform as it guided the deliberations of the convention.

It can be safely said that the advocates of free silver, fiat money, repudiators of obligations and contracts, enemies of the courts, those opposed to sound money and against maintaining the National credit, those opposed to the rights of property, the Socialist, Communist, Anarchist, can all, with equal consistency, stand on and support the Chicago platform adopted by the new Democratic Party. Free government cannot exist with these forces in the ascendency. The party that adopts such a platform is getting ready to run or the Republic is. The success of one means the death of the other. This is the first time the Supreme and Federal Courts have been attacked in a National platform. Happily for the perpetuity of the Government, a political convention, led by revolutionary forces, though it may assault, cannot destroy the Supreme Court. Congress cannot destroy it. Only the majority of the people can decree its destruction, as they can that of our liberty and of the Republic.

I have an abiding faith in the people; they are not ready for anarchy. The demand for larger control of railroads by the Government becomes alarming when it is considered along with the open assault on the Federal courts. To make any revolution successful the courts must first be silent. If this platform had stopped at a declaration for tariff for revenue, for free silver, &c., and "Dick" Bland or some other old-fashioned Democrat had been nominated, it would not have been so bad. But when the platform favors restriction upon the freedom of contracts, attacks Federal courts, and opposes the protection of United States property by Federal power, malice, viciousness, and anarchy become too visible, and the purposes of the new Democracy are uncovered.

He introduced his argument against free coinage as follows:

I have been a producer of silver over sixteen years. Naturally I am its friend and favor its largest possible use as money, consistent with a sound and stable currency. My interest would incline me to favor the free coinage of silver if I could see that it was practicable or possible, or that it rested upon sound principles. The people now agitating the silver question and demanding its free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, when silver is only worth 31 to 1, are its worst enemies. Apart from the injury it would do to the country, they would destroy confidence in silver as money.

Capt. Samuel Burdett placed G. W. Atkinson in nomination for Governor. Atkinson was nominated by acclamation.

MICHAEL COSTELLO'S DEADLY AIM.

He Shoots and Kills James Purcell on Complaint of His Wife.

Michael Costello shot and killed James Purcell of 15 Thompson Street about 11 o'clock last night in the apartments of Mrs. Mary Phillips on the fourth floor of 58 Varick Street.

Mrs. Phillips, who is the mother of Costello's wife, was out at the time, but there were several witnesses to the shooting, whose names will not be known until to-day. Costello was locked up on a charge of homicide.

Mrs. Costello was helping her mother move her effects from the third to the fourth floor. Purcell was also helping Mrs. Phillips. According to Mrs. Costello, Purcell assaulted her.

Costello has been out of work for some time, and his wife made her home with her mother. Costello had a room at Thirteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. His wife went to his room and told him what had happened at her mother's. Husband and wife returned there.

As they entered the room Purcell was sitting in a chair. Costello, without a word, opened fire on him. The first bullet entered Purcell's side, near the region of the heart, and as he ran into the hallway Costello fired two more shots at him in rapid succession, and Purcell fell dead.

RAINY DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

No Outdoor Amusements Feasible—The Day's Hotel Arrivals.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22.—It rained to-day, and there was very little bathing or bicycle riding, while at the hotels the guests were sitting around in the parlors and on the verandas. The arrivals to-day were few in number, and many of the business men who make daily trips to the city staid at home on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The recent arrivals at the United States Hotel were W. Lewis, R. Johnson, Mrs. L. B. Spyer, Thomas B. Reilly, Mrs. T. B. McGovern, the Rev. C. H. McKenna, Mrs. L. Alexander, N. Davison, O. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Snow, G. L. Parker, W. D. Bryan, and the Rev. B. A. McKenna.

At the West End Hotel are booked Joseph Combs, S. C. Klauber, E. J. A. Randolph, Miss Isabelle Fernaroe, Max Gottleib, Miss Lulu Hardberger, J. J. Hanbver, A. D. Sinoff, Thomas B. Combs, Robert C. Brown, N. Fleick, S. New, Mrs. I. Landes, L. Rudolph, Philip Noonen, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Robbins, J. H. Mannes, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ball, Max H. Weil, the Misses D. and R. Williams, Mrs. C. J. Housman, H. F. Locks, S. L. Stephen, Charles T. Arison, R. M. Morton, C. A. Waite, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Nicholas Biddle, and Miss Minnie Landes.

BUILDING AND LOAN CONVENTION.

United States League's Fourth Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The fourth annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations opened in the Bourse this morning. Mayor Warwick, in an address of welcome, said that this city has 250,000 homes for 1,250,000 persons.

Julius Stern of Chicago, President of the league, thanked the Mayor and citizens for the reception tendered the delegates, and launched into a few words on the money question. Said he:

"The honest dollar is current here just now, and before the year has passed, it will be current over the entire country. The organizations which we represent show assets of hundreds of millions of dollars, and they all represent money saved from wages, and every dollar represents 100 cents."

Leaped from a Historic Steeple.

Vienna Dispatch to The London Standard.

The news of a shocking case of suicide has rapidly spread throughout Vienna. The act was committed by a leap from the lofty steeple of St. Stephen's Cathedral. The victim was a young man named Egydius Leiss, the son of a shoemaker. He took a ticket to mount the tower at the same time as a party of English tourists. After he had reached the historical spot half way up, where, during the last siege of Vienna by the Turks, in 1683, Count Starhemberg, the Commander of the city, sat, in order to watch the movements of the besiegers, young Leiss threw himself from the steeple and fell on the roof of the cathedral. He broke his neck, so that death was instantaneous.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John Stacom.

John Stacom, an old-time Sixth Ward politician, died yesterday morning at his home, 1,279 Union Avenue. For the past six weeks he had been suffering from a complication of diseases. The cause of his death was dropsy.

He was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago and came to this country with his parents when a lad. The family settled in the Sixth Ward, and what education Mr. Stacom received was obtained at Ward School No. 22, 68 Elm Street. For some years he was employed as barkeeper at the "Ivy Green," a drinking saloon kept by James Nesbitt, Elm Street, just opposite the rear of the Tombs. This drinking place was at that time the resort of the Tammany Hall politicians in that section of the city.

Mr. Stacom subsequently became the proprietor of the resort. He was a member of Engine Company No. 21 of the Volunteer Department for some years, and when Hose Company No. 60 was formed of Sixth Warders, and was named in honor of Matthew T. Brennan, who at that time was the most prominent Democratic leader in the lower section of the city, Stacom joined that company. During the war he served with the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Mr. Stacom was a member of the Board of Councilmen from the First District from 1885 to 1889, and for six months in 1888 was President of the Board of Councilmen. He was appointed Warden of the Tombs on Jan. 1, 1870, and held that office for nearly two years, when he was removed and was succeeded by William H. Johnston. After his retirement from this office he studied law and was admitted to the bar. His practice thereafter was confined almost entirely to the Police Courts and the Court of Special Sessions. He lived in the Sixth Ward until about two years ago, when he moved to the annexed district.

William Clark.

William Clark, for many years a policeman, died at his home, 2,012 Lexington Avenue, on Tuesday. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1814, and moved to this city at an early age. He became a city watchman in 1835, when the watchmen were known as the "Leatherheads." Mr. Clark became a member of the Municipal Police force in 1845, and later he was a member of the Metropolitan Police force, which was organized in 1857. Mr. Clark was attached to the City Hall squad for many years as inspector of carts, and distinguished himself during the riots of July, 1863.

He was for many years a member of Tammany Hall. He was very popular, and was well known for his interesting reminiscenses of New-York police life of fifty years ago.

Mr. Clark came from Puritan stock. His great-grandfather, Abraham Clark, was the ninth signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his father, John O. Clark, was a well-known member of the old Firemen's Association, which he joined in 1819. Mrs. Clark's mother belonged to the well-known Sarles family.

Mr. Clark was married in 1835. He leaves a wife, five sons, and a married daughter, Mrs. Edward H. Little, whose husband was Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry during the war. His eldest son, William Clark, Jr., is a retired policeman.

Mr. Clark had never been ill a day in his life until last February, when he underwent an operation for kidney trouble. The funeral will be held in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Charles T. Evans.

Charles T. Evans, who for many years was prominently connected with the book trade in this city, died of heart failure at his home, in New-Rochelle, N. Y., yesterday morning. Mr. Evans was one of the old school, high-class booksellers of this city, and was a life-long friend of A. D. F. Randolph, who died a few days ago.

Mr. Evans was early associated with M. W. Dodd, a publisher, and subsequently formed the firm of Evans & Dickerson, which for several years sold books at Fourth Street and Broadway. After the dissolution of the firm, he went with D. P. Putnam, the publisher, and of late was connected with the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.

He was born in the Island of Jamaica, his father, the Rev. Charles Evans, being a missionary there at the time. He was educated in Wales, and came to New-York in 1848.

His death occurred without a moment's warning. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and two sons. His funeral services will be at his home, 4 Neptune Avenue, New-Rochelle, Friday. He will be buried in Greenwood.

Samuel Mercer.

Capt. Samuel Mercer, United States Navy, died yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in his fifty-ninth year, of symptoms of uraemic poisoning. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant March 12, 1868. He was attached to the Marine Barracks in 1868, and to the steam sloop Lancaster in 1870.

In 1874 he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and subsequently attached to the Tennessee, the Kearsarge, the Marine Barracks at Boston, the Wabash, the Marine Barracks at Mare Island, the Lackawanna, the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, the training ship Saratoga, and the steamer Atlanta.

He was promoted to Captain on Oct. 24, 1889.

Garret J. Byrne.

Garret J. Byrne, a well-known civil engineer, died at his home, 2,289 Seventh Avenue, on Monday. He was born in New-York fifty-four years ago. He was educated in the Catholic College in Toronto, Canada, but he received his degree from the St. Francis Xavier College, in this city. He was a charter member of the Catholic Club in this city. Mr. Byrne married Miss Martha Cooper, a grand niece of James Fenimore Cooper, the author. She survives him, with one son, Garret J. Byrne, Jr., who is an engineer, and two unmarried daughters. The funeral will take place at All Saints' Church to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Manager W. A. Brady will have an imposing list of attractions on the road next season. His first production will be "Under the Polar Star," at the Academy of Music, in August. Then he will present "Roaring Dick & Co.," in which Maurice Barrymore will play the title role. This will be followed by "A Daughter of the Tenements," a dramatization of E. W. Townsend's novel, and "Only a Bowery Boy," in which Charles B. Ward, the writer of songs and the singer, will be featured, and other new plays, among which are "Cuba," "The Glare of Gotham," and "The Deserter." Besides these Mr. Brady will also send out "The Cotton King," "Humanity," "Trilby," and "The Naval Cadet."

—"Thoroughbred" will reopen the Garrick Theatre Aug. 17, and resume its run. In the racing scene in the las act Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Fritz Williams, and Joseph Humphreys will introduce a new song, which will be called "Keep the Baby Warm, Mother," written by George Grossmith and presented by him to Charles Frohman.

—"The Hand of Destiny" is the name that Charles Frohman has selected for the melodrama called "Les Deux Gosses" in the French, which has been running at the Ambigu Comique, in Paris. It is to be produced at the Academy of Music in November.

—William Parry, stage director of the Metropolitan Opera House, has sailed for Europe to attend the Wagnerian performance at Baireuth, in the interests of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

—Charles H. Hoyt and Mrs. Hoyt have gone to their Summer home, at Charleston, N. H., for the remainder of the Summer.

—Fregoli will begin his road season under the direction of Henry Greenwall, at the Park Theatre, Boston, Aug. 31.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WALDORF—Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; S. Iwanaga of Japan, and Judge A. W. Rucker of Colorado.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Col. A. B. Conger of Ohio, and ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y.

—ASTOR—Col. William P. Craighill, United States Army.

—GILSEY—Ex-Gov. Job A. Cooper of Colorado.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—5:20 P. M.—6 Greenwich Street, Standard Structure Company; damage slight.

—7:00 P. M.—212 Sullivan Street, occupant unknown; tenement; damage slight.

—7:30 P. M.—26 Liberty Street, Hammerschlag & Co. and others; damage, $675.

—8:00 P. M.—1,164 First Avenue, John Finken, awning; damage trifling.

—9:00 P. M.—224 East Tenth Street, John Reichel, tenement; damage, $15.

NOT PARTY, BUT HONESTY

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS UNITE FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Scheme for National Repudiation by Free Coinage of Silver Denounced at a Meeting on the Upper East Side, Where Partisan Ties Were Forgotten—Denunciation for the Chicago Platform and Candidate.

In response to a call signed by a number of citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, for a non-partisan meeting in favor of sound money and in opposition to the Chicago platform, there was a large assemblage of interested residents of the upper east side at the Old Homestead Hall, Third Avenue and Ninetieth Street, last night. This is the first of a series of meetings which it is proposed to hold for the education of the people in regard to the evils of the free-coinage scheme.

Col. De Witt C. Ward was the originator of last night's demonstration, and among those who signed the call for the meeting were Gustav H. Schwab, Philip B. Low, Edward Grosse, Charles A. Parker, Jacob Ruppert, and Dr. S. H. Phillips. It was expected that Messrs. Schwab and Low would address the meeting, but they were unable to be present. Mr. Grosse's absence was caused by illness.

Col. Ward called the meeting to order and briefly explained its object. He said the crisis which now confronted the country was equal in its importance and would be as far reaching in its results as that which distracted the country in 1861. Then it was a struggle for the existence of the country, and now it was to maintain the country's honor and integrity and protect its welfare and prosperity.

"The platform adopted by the party of irresponsibilities which captured the Chicago Convention," continued the speaker, "is so revolutionary in its character, and its effects would be so disastrous to the people of this country, that it is the duty of all good citizens, without regard to previous party affiliations, to unite and make common cause against the enemy.

"Democrats and Republicans can stand together on a common platform of honest and sound money, and there should be a union of American citizens without distinction of party, or creed, or birth, to defeat those who by their free-coinage heresy, would ruin the country."

The Chairman then read the following letter from Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, written in response to an invitation to address the meeting.

I regret exceedingly my inability to be present with you to-night. Am delighted that a bipartisan meeting of this character has been called. National honesty ought not to be a Republican characteristic only. Democrats must be as anxious to condemn National repudiation as are the Republicans, and party lines can well be obliterated in an effort to uphold the National honor.

The first gun fired on Fort Sumter was no more threatening to the American Republic than was the enunciation of the Democratic Convention in its platform at Chicago. To preserve the gold standard, to insist upon sound money, as it is recognized by all the leading commercial Nations, to prevent the degradation of the United States of China, is so much of patriotism that partisanship is necessarily subordinated. To maintain these for the Nation's wellbeing and prosperity is the duty of every American citizen.

There is no issue between the Republicans and the Democrats—it is an issue between all honest Americans and dishonest Populists.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles sent the following telegram:

Glad to see you so early in the field. The issue now is between honor and dishonor—no middle ground—no compromise. The friends of the right must stand together. Patriotism demands it. Don't divide the sound-money forces. A vote for any third candidate is half a vote for Bryan and infamy. Make Bryan's defeat crushing. Vote straight for McKinley. No half-way nonsense.

Richard Katzenmayer, President of the Arion Society, sent this telegram:

I desire to express my sympathy with the object of your meeting. In this hour of danger every voter should stand in line, irrespective of party affiliations, to preserve good government and to maintain the honor and credit of the United States of America.

Edward Grosse sent a letter regretting his inability to be present. In it he wrote: "The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will bring disaster on the country. It is the scheme of knaves and fools."

Albert Stetson, the first speaker, said the line was now closely drawn between the honest and intelligent and the dishonest and ignorant. Gold must be the standard, and silver could never be made so. He explained the 16 to 1 heresy, and said that free silver coinage would debase our currency below that of every other nation of the world.

A. B. Creighton, who said he was a manufacturer, employing over three hundred hands, said the free coinage of silver was the scheme of political ignoramuses and Western hoodlums. It meant ruin to manufacturers in this country, because, with such a debased currency, they could not enter into competition for the purchase of their raw materials with the manufacturers of other nations maintaining a gold standard. The American manufacturer, he contended, would have to pay $2 in silver for one dollar's worth of goods.

E. Labishiner, who spoke in German, made an impassioned appeal to German-Americans to stand by the sound-money candidates.

"It is not a question of party that confronts us," he said, "but it is a question of honesty. German-Americans have always been in favor of honesty, and honesty means sound money. Every honest citizen should vote for the party favoring the gold standard, as free coinage of silver means the ruin of the country. Who will loan us money? Who will sell us goods to be repaid in a debased currency? All honest men must rally to the party of honest money in this fight for the existence of the Nation, and the fight can only be won by voting for McKinley and Hobart."

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the sound-money candidates.

HATTERS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Take Steps to Organize a McKinley and Hobart Club.

Six members of the hat trade met at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday and took steps to organize a McKinley and Hobart club.

Robert J. Roberts opened the meeting and Alexander Caldwell was chosen Chairman. L. E. Gallison, publisher of The American Hatter, acted as Secretary. Mr. Caldwell explained the purpose of the club and said that for the past twelve years the hatters have done effective work during the Presidential campaign. He said, this year there would be a big stir among the mercantile trades, and the hatters should hasten to declare themselves for sound money and sound government.

The Chairman said that the plan he had to suggest was the appointment of a committee of five, which would in turn appoint a Campaign Committee of twenty. The others present assented to Mr. Caldwell's plan and the following were appointed on the committee:

George J. Ferry of Ferry & Lapier, L. E. Gallison, James L. Carr of Brennan & Carr, Arthur B. Waring of the Waring Hat Manufacturing Company of Yonkers, and Alexander Caldwell. Mr. Ferry was named as Chairman of the committee.

FOUND NO SILVER HERESY THERE.

What Mr. Hackett Says of Jefferson County and Other Sections.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee was at headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, after a vacation of three or four days at St. Lawrence Park.

He said he had devoted more time to fishing than to politics, although, as occasion offered, he had tried to find how much, if any, silver heresy had crept into parts of the State he had visited.

"There is no free-silver craze in Jefferson County, so far as I could learn," said Mr. Hackett. "I don't believe there are any Republican farmers there who are in favor of free coinage. Reports throughout the State, so far as I have them, indicate that the free-silver craze will not cut any figure."

Chairman Hackett is just as friendly toward Senator Coggeshall as Senator Coggeshall is toward Mr. Hackett, and it appears that the hatchet, which was as sharp as a razor a few months ago, and was thrown about in a most reckless manner all over Oneida County, is now buried.

Senator Coggeshall has announced that he is going to work to return Mr. Hackett to the State Committee, and Mr. Hackett said yesterday that he was glad he could count on "Cog's" support. "We have shaken hands and are working together," said Mr. Hackett.

SILVER CRAZE HAS LITTLE HOLD.

What ex-Congressman Burleigh Says of the Political Outlook.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall was in this city yesterday. He said he had taken the trouble to ascertain, as far as possible, through correspondence, the extent of the silver craze in this State, and had come to the conclusion that it did not amount to much.

"I would sooner bet that McKinley will carry this State by more than 200,000 than by any figure less than that," he said. "Democrats from whom I have heard will not vote for the Chicago ticket, whatever the attitude of their organization may be.

"The brooks and rivers will be barren of fish after next election day, if one-half of the Democrats who are now threatening to do so go fishing on that day."

Mr. Burleigh said he thought there were too many candidates for Governor in the Republican Party in this State. It would not do to let every county go to the convention with a "favorite son."

"Saxton will be a strong candidate," said Mr. Burleigh.

WAITING FOR MARK HANNA.

Executive Committee May Meet When He Comes East.

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont came to this city last night. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, and evidently he was expecting to meet some of his associates here, for the first question he asked was: "Is Osborne here?" referring to the Secretary of the National Committee.

Mr. Osborne is said to be in Boston, and, while some Republicans were expecting him to come to this city yesterday, no definite information was to be had as to the date when he will come to help open the State headquarters.

Private letters from Chairman Hanna received yesterday indicated that he did not expect to reach this city until Monday. When he arrives it is expected that a meeting of the National Executive Committee will be held, at which Senator Quay and Messrs. Clayton and Manley will be present.

Vice Presidential candidate Hobart is likely to meet the committeemen and discuss the campaign. He has the advantage over some candidates in that he is familiar with the inside work of the National organization, having been for several years a member both of the National Committee and its Executive Committee.

Senator Proctor said last night that the farmers of Vermont had not been affected by the silver craze to any perceptible degree, and the indications were that at the Fall election the State will increase its usual large Republican majority.

Mr. Milholland's Committee.

John E. Milholland, Chairman of the County Committee of the McKinley League, announced the appointment of the following Committee on Organization last night:

Rudolph Brenner Thirteenth Assembly District; James G. McMurray, Twenty-fifth; Thomas F. Eagan, Twenty-second; Chester A. Southworth and W. H. Hunter, Sixteenth; Theodore F. Ruhle, Eighth; Edward Simmerman, Fifth; Henry Altmeier, Third; John Little, Twenty-sixth; Eugene Healy, First; S. A. Whitaker, Ninth, and Charles A. Adams, Twenty-fourth. Mr. Milholland is, of course, ex-officio Chairman. The committee held a meeting at the headquarters, in East Twenty-second Street, last night, to consider ways and means of securing proper recognition from Marcus A. Hanna when he arrives in this city.

LOUIS E. SHONINGER AT LARGE.

He Escapes from His Attendant and Is Fined $10.

Louis E. Shoninger, a member of the lace importing firm of Shoninger Brothers, 490 Broadway, was fined $10 in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for disorderly con

BRIGHTON'S OPENING DAY

NANKI POOH EASILY DEFEATED CLIFFORD IN THE STAR EVENT.

The Track So Changed that Its Old Patrons Would Not Recognize It—A Good Crowd on Hand to Help Dedicate the Reconstructed Race Course in Spite of Bad Weather—Doggett Did a Smart Bit of Riding on Volley.

There was a big surprise in store for those 4,000 or more people who went to the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. There were a new track, a new grand stand, new fences, new stables, new managers, and such a general air of newness about the place that none of the crowd saw any resemblance to the old Brighton track, with its more or less savory reputation. Lander's Band was there also, and that was an innovation that made people look about them to see if some mistake had not been made, and that they had landed at the Coney Island track or some other patrician resort instead of the old track that was the most democratic and plebeian of resorts where the ponies go round.

Transformed as it is—though, owing to lack of time, there is still much to do to convert it into its full butterfly form—the old track is now one of the best equipped and furnished tracks in the metropolitan district, and as a place from which to see the sport, the grand stand is without an equal in any of the other tracks. It is a Monmouth Park track in miniature in this respect. The big structure, which has ample accommodations for 3,000 persons, is of steel and is open to the air from every side. The treads on the stairways and between the rows of very comfortable seats are of some sort of cement preparation. From the promenade at the top of the stand there is a good view to be had of Manhattan Beach, of the driveway running down to the busy and noisy West End, and of the always changing and lively crowd at this resort. There is not a seat on the stand from which a good view of the race may not be had, and altogether the stand seems a model in its way.

The paddock, which is just east of the grand stand, and back of the Brighton Beach Hotel, is roomy, and when the land has been graded, as it is to be, it will be a very comfortable place for those who like to go and inspect the horses while they are being made ready for the races. There is room enough there and to spare. The same thing can be said of the betting inclosure, which is light, roomy, and airy. Back of the grand stand there are the outlines of a lawn, which, when completed, will add much to the attractiveness of the course. One large bed of flowers and foliage plants is arranged, but the workmen have not had time to complete the grading and the carrying out of all the plans of William Engeman, who has succeeded his uncle in the management of the affairs of the association. It is easy to see that the place will be a comfort to the eye when it is allin perfection, turfed and plotted according to the gardener's designs.

Unfortunately for the managers, who have done so much to practically give New-Yorkers another resort for out-of-door sports, the weather was very much against them for the opening, and the great crowd that was expected was not in evidence. Still, considering the weather, the attendance was rather surprising. It rained at about the time when people usually get ready to go to the racetracks, and under such circumstances only those with the racing habit in the most virulent form can be expected to turn out for a look at the horses. Yet when the betting inclosure was cleared of the throng that courted fortune there, and these found places on the wide stretch of paved ground that stretches down from the foot of the grand stand to the edge of the track, or rushed to places of advantage in the grand stand, it was easy to see that several thousand had braved the chances of a drenching for the sake of a day's outing.

The storm that had begun in the early morning had left the track in an abominable condition. The mud was fetlock deep and of the soft and mushy sort that ruins the silken jackets of the jockeys unless they manage to get away in the front rank and so escape the dirty showers that fly from the heels of the racers.

The race of the day was to have been the Brighton Handicap at a mile and a quarter, which, it was expected, would be a sort of renewal of the Suburban. The entries for the race had been of the best, with high-class horses engaged. But the accidents of training had put many of the animals out of a chance to fulfill their engagement, and the field was therefore reduced to four starters. Of these, Clifford, who had shown at Morris Park that he could run in the mud, and who also had Taral in the saddle, was made a hot favorite over the field at an average of 1 to 2. Nanki Pooh was played as the second choice and played quite heavily, as there was an impression that if the going be wet he would be able to do better than he would on a fast track, because the going would better suit his "dickey" legs. The Swain and Dutch Skater were the only other starters.

When the horses were sent off on their journey The Swain at once rushed to the front, as he had to win from there if he was to win at all. Doggett kept Nanki Pooh pretty close to him, Taral lying third about a couple of lengths away with Clifford, and Dutch Skater bringing up the rear many lengths away. Thus the horses ran for six furlongs. Then Doggett sent Nanki Pooh to the front, and Taral tried his best to join him with Clifford. But Nanki Pooh, who had fooled his backers in both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, was able to romp along in such going as prevailed, and, as the pace was slow, was able to just keep out of the way of the favorite.

Finding that it was useless to try and ratch Nanki Pooh at that stage of the racing, Taral waited until the turns should be made, so as to utilize all the speed of his mount in the stretch, where the admirers of the horse have always said that he was unbeatable. Nanki Pooh was able to keep to the front all through the journey, however, and won pulled to a canter at the finish by three lengths, a distance that he could easily have made a half dozen lengths or more had Doggett so desired. Taral worked hard on Clifford, but the favorite seemed to be anchored in the mud, and he showed no speed whatever in the stretch.

The defeat of the Western crack by such a horse as Nanki Pooh was quite a blow to the friends of the horse, who have always held that he was close to, if not quite the equal of, Henry of Navarre. The race seemed too bad an effort to be a true one, and the bad showing must be credited to the wretched track.

Twenty-two probable starters were announced for the First Attempt takes for two-year-olds, which followed the running of the handicap. But nine faced the starter, however, and Winged Foot, Scottish Chieftain, and Haphazard, who, it was thought, would be able to make things interesting, were all missing from the batch. M. F. Dwyer's filly, Suisun, thought to be one of the best youngsters in the West, was pitched upon as the favorite for the race, and she carried the money of her owner and his friends, who thought she had an excellent chance, though they were not altogether pleased with the going.

Suisun might have won had she been ridden with any judgment. But Sims rode her as one of the midget jockeys that "Pa Bill" Daly turns out would have done, and the result was her defeat. In company with Rodermond and Miss Prim she made the running at a pace that killed off the chances of all three of them. The first eighth was run in 0:12, the quarter in 0:24, the three furlongs in 0:36¾, and the half in 0:49, a pace that foretold the defeat of the leaders to those who had timed the runners rushing through the mud in the early stages of the race. As a result, Challenger, who had been cleverly ridden by Doggett back of the leaders, was able to catch them when they were tired out and staggering all over the track and win in a romp by a half dozen lengths. It looked like a phenomenally easy win for Challenger, which was due to the fact that the others were stopping so fast after the hard work in the early stages of the race. This is shown by the fact that it took 0:15½ to run the last furlong of the race, much the slowest of the five.

Rubicon, who was the favorite for the opening dash of five furlongs, won the event in the easiest possible fashion from the field of eight that ran against him. Gotham, who was played to beat him, was worn out by the delay of about half an hour at the post, and had such a case of sulks that he was never in the hunt, and finished back in the ruck. Lady Inez, another of the "stars" that Mr. Dwyer got loaded up with in his Western campaign, was in the rear all the time, and never showed a bit of speed, a fact which was charged against the heavy track. Brandywine and Bonaparte had a pretty fight for the place, which the former finally secured.

In the scramble for two-year-olds that followed there was another long delay at the post, and it is supposed that this was the reason for the defeat of the favorite, Remp, who was never better than fourth at any part of the race. Lady Mitchell made the running for nearly a half mile, when Lady Louise rushed to the front and won as she pleased, Lady Mitchell lasting just long enough to beat Voter a neck for the second money.

Jefferson made a runaway race of the dash of a mile and a sixteenth for three-year-olds, in which there were but three starters, with Refuge the favorite. "Bad track" will be the excuse for the defeat of this favorite.

Kennel was the favorite for and the winner of the last race, a run of a mile. In this race Doggett did a very clever bit of riding. Somehow he managed to break both his stirrups, and yet he made a good finish with Volley, securing the place, though he looked to be out of the race a half mile from the finish. It is a marvel how the lad managed to hang on in the saddle and make such a rush at the end as he did. It was a very smart bit of riding.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs. Purse $600. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:02¾.

1—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lilly R., 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 107, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Bonaparte, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. c., 3, 108, 10 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Won by three lengths; a half-length between second and third.

Rock Ledge, 3, 85, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Floretta IV., 3, 93, 8 to 1, (Hewitt;) Gotham, 4, 122, 5 to 2 (McCafferty;) Inheritance, 3, 93, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Lady Inez, 3, 113, 10 to 1, (Sime,) and Louise N., 3, 83, 30 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds that have not won since May 11. Purse $500. Time—1:00¼.

1—Lady Louise, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. f., by Iroquois-Tarantula, 105 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. f., 100, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Littlefield)
3—Voter, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. c., 108, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

Remp, 108, 9 to 5, (Walker;) Braw Lad, 108, 15 to 1, (Healy;) Kaiser Ludwig, 108, 6 to 1, (Hill;) Florian, 105, 15 to 1, (Keefe;) Sir Frederic, 108, 12 to 1, (Clayton;) Hint, 105, 30 to 1, (Ballard;) Simonian, 108½, 20 to 1, (M. Bergen;) Red Spider, 105, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Plantation, 108, 15 to 1, (Gardner,) and Henry Joy, 108, 25 to 1, (Hart,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; for three-year-olds; purse $600. Time—1:54.

1—Jefferson, Erie Stable's b. g., by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 89 pounds, 9 to 5.....(Powers)
2—Refugee, Blemton Stable's b. g., 109, 3 to 5.....(Griffin)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 87, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Brighton Handicap of $2,500. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:12¾.

1—Nanki Pooh, Erie Stable's br. c., 4 years, by Darebin-Yum Yum, 109 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
2—Clifford, R. L. Rose's b. h., 6, 128, 11 to 20 and out.....(Taral)
3—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 5, 98, 15 to 1.....(Johns)

Won in a canter by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

The Swain, 4 95, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—First Attempt Stakes of $1,500; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

1—Challenger, Stockwell Stable's br. c., by Martenhurst-Wanda III., 113 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 113, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., 115, even money.....(Sims)

Won by five lengths; a half length between second and third.

Mohawk Prince, 104½, 15 to 1, (Hart;) Regulator, 106, 15 to 1, (Lambley;) Taranto, 108½, 30 to 1, (Griffin;) Dumbarton, 103, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Miss Prim, 103, 15 to 1, (Hill,) and Fortune, 106, 30 to 1, (M. Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Purse, $600. Time—1:46½.

1—Kennel, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 4 years, by Bishop-Kennebeck, 122 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCafferty)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 3, 108, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 4, 122, 7 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

Halfing, 4, 127, 4 to 1, (Lewis;) Harry Shannon, 3, 105, 7 to 1, (Clayton,) and Tom Cromwell, 3, 119, 15 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Selling. Ajax, 109 pounds; Van Brunt, 107; Watchman, 107; Silk Gown, 106; Find Out, 105; Inquirendo, 105; Pitfall, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Tragedian, 105 pounds; T. W. V., 98; King Bon, 97; Valorous, 95; Bonnie Eloise, 95; Azure, 93; Wyalusing, 93; Fratello, 93; Conspirator, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds. Ben Ede, 125 pounds; Formal, 119; Bonaparte, 115; Farthing, 110; Amanda V., 110; Gracious, 110; Sherlock, 110; Tremargo, 110; Midlas, 97; Maximum, 97; Medica, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Lehman, 112 pounds; Cromwell, 104; Pearl Song, 102; Farthing, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-old fillies. Cleophus, 115 pounds; Casseopia, 115; Lady Mottle, 105; Quaver, 105; Trayant, 95; Sister Beatrice, 95; Spanker, 95; Detection, 95; Chico, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Selling. Hornpipe, 111 pounds; Mirage, 109; Marshall, 105; Premier, 96.

LIVELY RACING AT DETROIT.

Close Finishes in the Eight Heats of the 2:14 Pacing Event.

DETROIT, July 22.—A heavy rain shortly before noon to-day left the track at Grosse Point in poor shape. The sun came out about 1 o'clock, however, and by 3 o'clock, when the first event was called, the going was good and the track not more than three seconds slow. The great "M. and M." Stake was on to-day's card, but on account of the condition of the track it was placed last on the programme, and it was not reached, the three other events taking up all of the time until dark.

The attendance was large, and the spectators witnessed some sensational racing, especially in the 2:14 pacing event. In the 2:19 trot Bessie Wilton and Derby Princess were about equal favorites, but the latter won with lots to spare. Red Oak, the favorite, had an easy time of it in the 2:20 pace after the first heat.

It took eight heats to decide the 2:14 pace, and every heat was a race from start to finish. In the first heat Hail Cloud made a great rush in the stretch and beat out Simmons by a head. Hail Cloud and Simmons made the racing in the second heat all the way around. In a driving finish Simmons won by a nose in 2:10½. Billy C. was the surprise for the talent in the third heat, which also was a sensational finish. Hickok sent Josie B. out in the fourth heat, and although Billy C. gave the bay mare a hot argument in the stretch, she was good enough to beat him out by a head. In the fifth heat Hail Cloud made another great burst of speed in the stretch and forced Josie B., who won by a head, to clip her record one-fourth of a second. In the sixth heat Nicoll B. had the speed, and won out in a close finish.

Josie B. was laid up in the seventh heat, and Nicoll B. had things pretty much his own way. Coming down the stretch in the last heat, Josie B. gained on Nicoll B. at every stride, but she could not quite get up, and Nicoll B. won by a nose. Summaries:

2:14, Pacing.—Purse $2,000.

Nicoll B., b. h., by Alcalus, dam May Thorn, (McLaughlin).....12 12 10 10 3 1 1 1
Josie B., b. m., by Chatterbox, dam untraced, (Hickok).....16 10 2 1 1 2 11 2
Hail Cloud, b. h., by Herschell, (Bush).....1 2 12 14 2 3 9 7
Billy C., b. g., by Hideaway, (Murphy).....7 4 1 2 12 9 6 9
Simmons, br. g., Belladonna, dam Ogle Lambert, (Kinney).....2 1 8 9 13 12 7 4
Dempsey, br. g., (Quinton).14 13 11 11 10 7 2 6
Lady Nottingham, b. m., (Miller).....5 7 3 3 4 8 3 3
Lelah W., ch. m., (Markham).....15 11 4 6 6 11 10 10
Dick Wilkes, b. h., (Grimes).11 15 6 7 5 5 6 8
Lu D., b. h., (Shuler).....10 14 14 12 8 6 6 5
Viotta, b. m., (Zimmer).....4 5 13 13 11 4 4dr.
Bessie B., b. m., (Nethaway).....8 8 5 5 7 10 dr.
Marietta Wilkes, ch. m., (Rea).....6 6 7 4 9 dr.
Idol Jack, b. g., (Matheson).9 3 9 8 dis.
Major Centilvre, b. h., (Bogash).....3 9 dr.
Complex, b. h., (Lyon).....13 16 dr.
Robert Wilkes, blk. c., (N. Curry).....17 dr.
Time—2:11; 2:10½; 2:11¼; 2:18¾; 2:12; 2:12¼; 2:14½; 2:14¾.

2:19 Class, Trotting.—Purse $2,000.

Derby Princess, blk. f., by Charles Derby, dam Princess, (Sanders).....1 1 1 1
Bessie Wilton, blk. f., by Wilton, dam Lemonade, (D. Thomas).....2 2 2
Lily Young, ch. m., by Young Fullerton, (Swearinger).....3 3 4
Edmonia, b. m., (Hutchings).....4 4 3
Carillon, b. h., (Geers).....6 5 7
Atlantic, br. m., (Saunders).....7 6 5
Lee Simmons, br. h., (Thayer).....5 8 6
Jim Smith, b. h., (Springer).....8 7 8
Dufour, b. g., (Coleman).....Dis.

Time—2:13; 2:13; 2:14½.

2:20 Class, Pacing, Four-Year-Olds.—Purse $2,000.

Red Oak, b. g., by Red Fern, dam Maggie, (Geers).....5 1 1 1
Frank Bogash, br. h., by Atlantic King, dam May Thorn, (Bogash).....1 2 2 3
Ambidexter, blk. h., by Ambassador, dam Nell, (Maloney).....4 3 3 2
Bessie Leach, br. m., (Hutchings).....2 5 5 4
Mary Wells, b. m., (McCarthy).....3 6 6 6
Bettie Irvin, gr. m., (Steen).....6 4 4 5
Time—2:18½; 2:15¼; 2:14; 2:16.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

Some Good Contests at the Opening of the July Meeting.

BOSTON, July 22.—The July meeting at Mystic Park, postponed yesterday, opened to-day with three good races. In the 2:17 trot Grace Hastings won handily after dropping the first heat.

The 2:11 pace was a great race, and seven heats were required to decide it. Woodshed was the favorite, but lost the two first heats. He won the third by a neck from B. B. In the fourth and fifth he made a great race with Crafty, and was only a neck behind the latter at the wire. The last two heats Woodshed secured by splendid work, and he was greeted with prolonged cheers at the finish of the race. In the 2:22 class trot, Allen Dare would have won had he not been set back to second place in the fourth heat for pacing under the wire. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Grace Hastings, br. m., by Bayonne Prince, (Lookwood).....3 1 1 1
Stella, b. m., by Woodbrine, (Bither).....1 5 4 4
Prince Lavaland, g. h., (Golding).....2 4 2 2
E. L. Robinson, b. g., (Scattergood).....4 2 3 3
King Rene, Jr., b. h., (Bonne).....5 3 5 5
General, b. g., (Bowen).....Dis.

Time—2:15¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:15¼.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Woodshed, b. h., by J. R. Shedd, (Sterling).....9 8 1 2 2 1 1
Crafty, b. h., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Bever).....10 9 5 1 1 3 4
Veta, b. m., by Benton Wilkes, (Nitz).....1 5 3 8 5 2 2
Bayard Wilkes, br. h., by Alcantara, (Hayden).....3 1 9 7 8 4 3
Fleetfoot, ch. m., (O'Brien).. 2 3 10 4 3 ro.
Abbott Wilkes, br. h., (Wilson).11 10 11 3 10 ro.
George St. Clair, b. h., (McDonald).....8 4 6 5 4 ro.
Red Lady, b. m., (Johnson).. 6 6 4 6 6 ro.
Alvin Swift, br. h., (Walker).. 4 11 7 9 9 ro.
Pilgrim, blk. h., (Updyke)..... 7 7 8 10 7 ro.
B. B., ro. g., (Fox).....5 2 2 11 dis.

Time—2:14; 2:14¼; 2:12½; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:14¾; 2:17¾.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Hazel Dell, blk. m., by Stranger, (Dore).....1 2 2 1 1
Vallen Dare, gr. g., by Black Hawk McGregor, (Kosler).....3 1 1 2 2
John R. Baldwin, gr. g., (Demarest).2 4 5 7 6
Alco E., b. g., (Marsh).....5 3 3 3 5
Kate F., b. m., (Gatcomb).....7 5 4 4 3
Minnie L., ch. m., (Carmichael).....4 6 7 6 7
Bucyrus, b. g., (McDonald).....8 7 6 5 4
Phalen, blk. g., (Stewart).....6 9 8 8dr.
Mystic Girl, b. m., (Howard).....9 8 9 dr.
Election Bet, br. h., (Bither).....Dis.
Louie Victor, br. g., (Penman).....Dis.
Dundass, b. m., (Payne).....Dis.

Time—2:19½; 2:16¼; 2:13¼; 2:16¾.

Fourth heat time not given.

Sheepshead Bay Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces the closing of a number of stakes on Saturday, Aug. 1. These are the Flight, for all ages, at seven furlongs, worth $2,500; the September for three-year-olds, of $2,500, at a mile and three-eighths; the Flatbush, for two-year-olds, of $3,000, at seven furlongs, and the Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, of $5,000, over the Futurity course. The Foam and Surf Stakes, both worth $3,000, and at five and five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, to be run at the June meeting in 1897, and the Tidal Stakes of 1898, for three-year-olds, at a mile, with $1,500 added, will close on the same date.

A VICTORY FOR HAVERFORD.

Defeated the Charterhouse School in a Well-Played Game.

GODALMING, England, July 22.—The Haverford College team of cricketers created consternation in the hearts of the Charterhouse School team here to-day by inflicting a decisive defeat on the famous "Cartusians" by 92 runs. The home team had no expectation of being defeated by the young Americans, and the easy manner in which the visitors gained the victory was the cause of considerable surprise.

There was a large crowd present to witness the play, and they applauded the fine batting of J. A. Lester and D. H. Adams most impartially. The home team, although gaining the advantage of batting first on a good hard and fast wicket profited little thereby, and were all disposed of for 82 runs.

batting first on a good hard and fast wicket, down, J. A. Lester and D. H. Adams making a splendid stand, while J. H. Scattergood also added to the general result by a good inning of 29. The following is the score:

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL.

FIRST INNINGS.	SECOND INNINGS.
O. E. Wreford-Brown c Hinchman, b. Adams.	7 b. Lester..... 9
R. E. S. Barrington c. Wistar, b. Lester.....	1 not out..... 87
G. A. Bishop, run out.	0 not out..... 59
R. Wingfield, b. Lester.	11
F Ryder c. Adams, b. Hinchman.....	26
J. Renshaw c. Wistar, b. Hinchman.....	15
C. E. Moss, b. Adams.	3
A. D. Buzzard c. Mifflin, b. Adams.....	3
A. Jameson, b. Hinchman.....	1
J. Green, b. Hinchman.....	3
S. Scott, not out.....	0 Byes..... 5
Byes.....	2 Leg byes..... 3
Total.....	82 Total..... 163

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

A. B. Mifflin, b. Moss.....	14
D. H. Adams, b. Renshaw.....	36
J. A. Lester, b. Renshaw.....	58
C. H. Howson, b. Ryder.....	2
T. Wistar c. Green, b. Renshaw.....	0
C. R. Hinchman, b. Bishop.....	11
J. H. Scattergood, lbw., b. Scott.....	29
A. F. Coca, b. Renshaw.....	3
C. G. Tatnall, b. Buzzard.....	10
A. G. Scattergood, lbw., b. Buzzard.....	0
A. Haines, not out.....	0
Byes.....	7
Leg byes.....	3
Wide.....	1
Total.....	174

HALIFAX CRICKETERS AHEAD.

They Beat the Germantowns in the First Inning by Strong Bowling.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—The cricket match between the Germantown team of Philadelphia and the Garrison eleven of this city began on the Garrison grounds at 11 o'clock this morning. The weather was fine, but the ground was well soaked with rain. The Philadelphia team is precisely the same as the one that played the Wanderers on Monday. The Garrison eleven consists of the following: Lieut. Col. Anstruther, Royal Artillery; Major Edwards, Major Barlow, Major Maurice, Major Neve, Major Hill, Corp. Prentice, Privates Gibbard, Cagne, and French, all of the Berkshire Regiment, and Major Austin of the Royal Artillery. The umpires are Mr. Birmhead of Philadelphia and Staff Sergeant Ekins.

Col. Anstruther won the toss at 12:10 o'clock and sent the visitors to the bat at 12:20. Private Griffiths played in the place of Private Gagon on the garrison team. Paterson and Brockie began by batting against the bowling of Prentice. Paterson was caught by Edwards at mid-off. At 1 o'clock four men—Paterson, Brockie, H. W. Clark, Jr., and Brown—were out, and the score stood 43 runs. At 2 o'clock ten of the Philadelphians were out and their total score was only 65. The individual scores were:

G. S. Paterson, c. Edwards, b. Prentice..... 0
W. Brockie, b. Prentice..... 18
H. W. Clark, Jr., b. Prentice..... 13
H. I. Brown, b. French..... 2
J. Biddle, b. French..... 2
F. E. Brewster, b. Prentice..... 2
Dr. Downs, c. Maurice, b. Prentice..... 1
W. T. Bristol, c. Gibbard, b. Prentice..... 4
C. H. Clark, c. Griffiths, b. Prentice..... 5
E. T. Comfort, not out..... 4
W. T. Wright, b. French..... 0
Extras..... 13
Total..... 65

The garrison's inning was complete with a total of 107.

The visitors went in for the second time, with Paterson and Brockie against the bowling of French and Prentice. Bad fortune followed Paterson, who hit his wicket at the second ball delivered by Prentice. H. W. Clark took his place. The scorer had counted ten when Brockie put one off French straight into Austin's hands on mid-on. At 6 o'clock the play ceased for the day with the score at 20. The game will be resumed at 11:30 to-morrow morning.

LASKER IN THE LEAD.

Has Not Been Beaten Yet at the Nuremberg Chess Tourney.

NUREMBERG, July 22.—The third round of the International Chess Masters' tournament was concluded to-day, the results being as follows: Walbrodt beat Albin in a French defense after 57 moves. Janowski and Pillsbury drew a Ruy Lopez after 56 moves. Tarrasch beat Schiffers in a Queen's gambit, declined, after 61 moves. Lasker beat Steinitz in a French defense after 44 moves.

Schlechter beat Tschigorin in a two knights' defence after nearly 100 moves. Charousek and Marco drew a King's gambit, declined, after 62 moves. Blackburne and Maroczy drew a Sicilian defence after 41 moves. Schallopp beat Teichmann in a Queen's gambit, declined, after 59 moves. Winawer beat Showalter in a Queen's gambit after 49 moves. Porges had a bye.

The scores up to date are as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	½	2½	Schiffers	1	2
Blackburne	1	2	Schlechter	2	1
Charousek	1½	½	Showalter	½	2½
Janowski	2½	½	Steinitz	2	1
Lasker	2		Tarrasch	2	1
Marco	1	2	Teichmann	½	2½
Maroczy	2	1	Tschigorin	2	1
Pillsbury	1	1	Walbrodt	2½	½
Porges	1	2	Winawer	1	2
Schallopp	1	2			

Total number of games won, 27; total number of games lost, 27; total number of games still to be played, 144. The fourth round will be played to-morrow.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

FLUKY WIND, FOG, CALM

FACTORS THAT THE LARCHMONT YACHTS HAD TO MEET.

With a Liberal Time Allowance Amorita Beat Out the Colonia for a Prize—It Was a Drifting Match During the Last Half or the Contest—Changes in Classes Were Necessary—Several Yachts Unable to Finish.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., July 22.—A fog and a light, fluky breeze, followed by a dead calm, were the unfortunate factors that interfered with the success of the open regatta on this the third day of the "Larchmont week." At the start the breeze was very light from the southeast, and a heavy fog, which shortly after the start developed into a series of rain squalls, killed what little breeze there was, and the fleet drifted tediously over the last half of the course.

There were several changes in the classes, necessitated by the absence of some of the entries. The most notable absentee was J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, which was to have tried conclusions for the third time this week with Clarence E. Postley's flying schooner Colonia. The Emerald did not start, however, owing to the unavoidable absence of Capt. Maxwell, and the fact that a new set of sails were being bent. As a consequence, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita was brought up into the Colonia's class, the ex-cup-hunting sloop allowing her 13 minutes 4 seconds over the full thirty-knot course. The Race Committee, however, only sent the boats over the triangular course, and on the distance covered allowed the Amorita 9 minutes 22 seconds.

After a wearisome drifting match the Colonia crossed the line five minutes and six seconds ahead of the Amorita, on corrected time. The Amorita thus won by 4 minutes 16 seconds, on time allowance. In the special class for schooners, Viator defeated Sachem by 1 hour 41 minutes 18 seconds, corrected time, and Ramona by 1 hour 45 minutes 29 seconds. Wasp defeated Carmita in Class 4 for sloops. The latter did not finish.

Several others in the sloop classes were unable to get to the finish line. The special thirty-four-raters, Dragoon and Acushla, were among the number. Argonaut won in the special thirty-foot class, defeating Musme by 20 seconds. Vaquero won the special twenty-one-foot class, beating Houri by 2 minutes and 8 seconds. The race for half-raters furnished a very close contest between Paprika and Ideal, the former winning by 14 seconds.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Name.	Start.	Finish	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Ramona	12 08 00	6 15 33	6 07 33	.....
Viator	12 08 00	3 30 04	3 22 04	.....
Sachem	12 08 00	5 11 22	5 03 22	.....

CLASS B.

Colonia	12 06 07	6 45 10	6 39 03	6 39 03
Amorita	12 06 11	6 49 30	6 43 19	6 33 59

SLOOPS—CLASS 4.

Wasp	12 13 52	7 07 46	6 53 54	6 53 54
Carmita	12 13 46	Did not finish.		

CLASS 5.

Uvira	12 16 00	Did not finish.		
Choctaw	12 16 00	Did not finish.		

CLASS 6.

Norota	12 16 00	Did not finish.		

CLASS 7.

Infanta	12 16 00	5 01 45	4 45 45	4 41 21
Cymbra	12 45 15	3 54 14	3 39 59	3 39 59

CLASS 8.

Dragoon	12 16 00	Did not finish.		
Acushla	12 15 56	Did not finish.		

CLASS 9.

Ninita	12 24 46	Did not finish.		
Goblin	12 23 16	4 39 18	4 16 02	4 15 32
Quantuck	12 25 25	4 34 54	4 09 29	4 06 56

CLASS 10.

Hyale	12 22 00	Did not finish.		
Dolly	12 22 30	Did not finish.		

SPECIAL, 30-FOOTERS.

Musme	12 31 00	4 17 07	3 46 07	.....
Departure	12 31 00	4 24 45	3 53 45	.....
Mai	12 31 00	4 30 52	3 59 52	.....
Carolina	12 31 00	4 22 29	3 51 29	.....
Argonaut	12 31 00	4 16 47	3 45 47	.....
Raccoon	12 31 00	4 44 06	4 13 06	.....

CATS—CLASS 11.

Dosoris	12 22 53	3 22 40	2 58 56	2 58 56
Volsung	12 22 16	3 36 04	3 13 48	3 13 11

CLASS 12.

Presto	12 21 10	3 49 10	3 28 00	3 28 00
St. Elmo II.	12 21 10	Did not finish.		

CLASS 13.

Edna	12 24 39	4 09 08	3 44 29	3 44 29

SPECIAL 21-FOOTERS.

Celia	12 21 36	Withdrew.		
Houri	12 22 40	3 33 58	3 11 18	3 11 18
Vaquero	12 21 35	3 31 50	3 10 21	3 10 21
Maysie	12 36 00	Did not finish.		

HALF-RATERS.

Hope	12 36 00	5 21 54	4 45 59	.....
Gnome	12 36 00	Did not finish.		
Paprika	12 36 00	5 07 06	4 31 06	.....
Ideal	12 36 00	5 07 20	4 31 20	.....
Yola	12 36 00	5 22 04	4 46 04	.....
Monsoon	12 36 00	Did not finish.		

ASAHI THE FLEETEST.

Won the Sweepstakes for Thirty-Footers Off Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—The Boston boat Asahi, owned by Bayard Thayer, won the sweepstakes for thirty-footers to-day in a sail through the rain, fog, and mist in turn. The Asahi was manned by "Nat" Watson, and she led from soon after the start, when she passed the Vaquero, which got over the line first, till the finish. The wind was light from the southeast when the starting gun was fired at 3:15. The course was triangular, the first this year, and it was sailed over twice, a distance of fourteen miles. It was from a line across Benton's Cove and around a stake off Jamestown to and around Bishop's Buoy and to and around a stake near the start.

The first leg was before the wind, the second a reach, and the third a beat to windward. H. B. Duryea, who sailed the Vaquero, assisted by "Tom" Hitchcock, the polo player, got over the line first, but soon gave way to the fleet Asahi. He held second place, however, till the end of the first round of the triangle, when he gave way to Capt. Crocker, sailing the Esperanza. The latter was finely handled. She was out of the fourth place at the first rounding of Bishop's Buoy; but on the reach leg, a dead beat to windward, she passed both the Vaquero and Hera, and was ever after a close competitor with the Asahi.

The Asahi proved to-day what has been thought of her since the series was begun, that she pointed highest of the fleet and was the best boat, therefore, against the wind. The Vaquero, though, would have given her a close race to-day had not Duryea taken too long a tack in making for Benton's Cove to turn the home stake for the first. Ralph Ellis handled the Vaquero rather poorly, and she was a bad last. Ex-Commodore Morgan, who was badly beaten Monday, declined to enter the Puck to-day. The yachts finished the first round as follows: Asahi, 4:28:40; Esperanza, 4:29:50; Hera, 4:29:52; Vaquero, 4:31:04.

The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	3 15 00	5 48 15	2 33 15
Esperanza, A. Van Winkle	3 15 00	5 49 50	2 34 50
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	3 15 00	5 50 45	2 35 45
Hera, R. N. Ellis	3 15 00	5 51 40	2 36 40

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 22.—Passed East—Steam yachts Peerless, C. W. Harkness; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Narada, Henry Walters; Nealra, Charles A. Gould; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton

EDWARD EARLE ANGRY

OBJECTED TO SOME QUESTIONS IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

John A. Dempsey, as Assignee of Guy C. Dempsey, Wants to Know if He Can Pay a Judgment of $685.02 for Rent—William Leavitt Tells of Some Loans to the Defendant, but Finally Declines to Give the Total Amount.

The examination in supplementary proceedings of Edward Earle, who is said to be a real estate speculator, was continued in the City Court yesterday. The examination was conducted by John A. Dempsey, who, as assignee of Guy C. Dempsey, is endeavoring to discover if Mr. Earle and his wife, Marie Chatterton Earle, have any assets with which to meet a judgment of $685.02 entered against them for the rent of an apartment in the Palisade apartment house, at 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, which they occupied for six months. It was the residence of Earle in the apartment that formed the basis of the suit of Mrs. Clara Noble Earle for divorce. Mr. Earle married Mrs. Chatterton after his first wife had secured the divorce.

At the previous hearing Mr. Earle said there are many judgments and unpaid claims against him, and also that he is living on borrowed money. At the hearing yesterday Mr. Earle became angry and refused to answer some questions put to him, and his lawyer declared that the suit was a blackmailing scheme. Mr. Earle objected to the presence of reporters in the court-room. Dempsey said he had no power to exclude the reporters. Mr. Earle's objection was noted on the record. He wanted to bring the matter to the attention of the City Judge in Chambers, but was advised to think better of it, and did so.

Mrs. Earle was with her husband. Mr. Dempsey told her she need not stay in the room unless she wanted to. She said she would remain with her husband.

William Leavitt of 573 Broadway, a dealer in California wines, was first examined. At a previous examination Mr. Earle swore that he had borrowed money from Leavitt.

Mr. Leavitt said he had known Mr. Earle for twenty years. He had met him first socially.

"Have you ever had any business relations with him?" asked Mr. Dempsey.

"Only friendly relations, not business ones," said Mr. Leavitt.

"What do you mean by friendly relations?" he was asked.

"I cannot explain," he replied. "Do you want me to say I have loaned him money?"

"You can, if you desire," Mr. Dempsey said.

"Well, I will let it go that I have had no business relations with him," said Mr. Leavitt.

The witness said he knew Mrs. Earle, but did not remember where the introduction took place. Mr. Dempsey asked several questions about how often the witness saw Mr. Earle, and Mr. Leavitt said:

"I wish you would get done with me. If you have time to burn, I have not."

Mr. Dempsey said he would pursue his examination in his own way.

Mr. Leavitt said he had never called on the Earles at the Palisade, and did not know Mr. Earle's present business.

The examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—What dealings have you had with Mr. Earle lately? A.—I loaned him money in a friendly way to help him out.

Q.—How much have you loaned him altogether? A.—I couldn't tell without going over my books for a good while.

Q.—Have you kept a record of moneys advanced to Mr. Earle? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever loan money to Mrs. Earle? A.—Never.

Q.—When did you make the last loan? A.—About a week or ten days ago. I loaned him $10.

After making the last answer the witness said to Mr. Dempsey: "I think you are exceeding your limit. I hope some day you will have the humiliation of having a friend of yours put in my position when you are up for examination."

"I hope not," said Mr. Dempsey.

There was some more talk between the witness and the lawyer. Mr. Dempsey finally asked Mr. Leavitt if he was in Mr. Earle's debt. He said he was not, nor had he taken any instrument or security for the loans he made. The examination was then continued as follows:

Q.—You must be a good friend. A.—I hope I am. He was a good friend to me and I want to be one to him.

Q.—Have you loaned him $25 in one sum lately? A.—I refuse to answer that. I see no reason why I should tell you, and it is none of your business.

Q.—Have you loaned Earle $100 in the past year? A.—I do not know. It is probably more.

Q.—Is it $500? A.—No. I have loaned him money from time to time and I probably will again.

Q.—Has Mr. Earle repaid any loans to you? A.—No. I have not asked for them.

The witness said he would give the amount of the debt if Mr. Dempsey could show any good reason why he should have the figures. Afterward he said he would decline to give the information.

Mr. Leavitt then signed his testimony, and Mr. Earle was recalled. His examination proceeded, as follows:

Q.—Do you belong to any clubs or associations? A.—No, not lately; not to any in six years.

Q.—What expense are you under at the Barrett House, other than $1 a day for your room? A.—I don't remember. About $2.

Q.—Do you spend money for tobacco or in the cafe? A.—Decline to answer. Immaterial.

Q.—What do you spend the other $2 for? A.—Support of myself and wife.

"I would like to have that $2 a day on account," said Mr. Dempsey.

"There are lots of things we would like to have in this world that we don't get," was Mr. Earle's rejoinder.

A number of other questions of like import were asked. Mr. Earle said:

"I will decline to answer any questions that I have already answered or that are not pertinent. I am ready to answer anything as to my assets or expenses, truthfully and fully, but that is all."

In this Mr. Earle was sustained by his counsel, Arthur Walradt, who was getting angry at what he called Mr. Dempsey's "gallery plays."

"You are trying to place me before the public in the light of refusing to pay an honest debt," said Mr. Earle, angrily.

"Now, go on and prove it."

"Well, a jury thought otherwise," said Mr. Dempsey.

"The whole suit was brought as a blackmailing scheme," said Mr. Walradt.

"That's an untruth," said Mr. Dempsey, "and if there was not a Judge present I would speak more strongly to you."

Mr. Dempsey asked Mr. Walradt to explain his statement, and the latter said he would do it to Mr. Dempsey personally. "On account of a statement made some time ago in your office," said Mr. Walradt, "I do not retract my statement."

Mr. Walradt admitted that what had been said in the case was not said by Mr. Dempsey, and here the matter was dropped.

The next session was set down for Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the City Court.

CREDITORS CHARGE CONSPIRACY.

They Say Guy C. Dempsey's Transfer of Property Was Fraudulent.

In a suit brought in the Supreme Court against Guy C. Dempsey and his brother, John A. Dempsey, the well-known lawyers, to have conveyances made by Guy C. Dempsey to his brother John set aside, Michael F. and Timothy A. Burns charge that the conveyances were made "for the purpose of hindering and defrauding the creditors of Guy C. Dempsey," and were the result of a conspiracy between the two brothers.

Frederick E. Anderson, counsel for the plaintiffs, made a motion before Justice Andrews, in Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday for leave to file an amended complaint. In the papers presented it was stated that the plaintiffs have recovered three judgments against Guy C. Dempsey in the City Court, and executions have been issued upon them.

One of the judgments was recovered on Nov. 12, 1894, and was for $331.40, and was subsequently paid by John A. Dempsey. Another judgment was obtained on Nov. 28, 1894, for $322.00, and a third judgment was obtained for $401.83 on Dec. 27, 1894.

It is alleged in the papers that "on or about Oct. 25, 1894, Guy C. Dempsey entered into a conspiracy with the defendant, John A. Dempsey, for the purpose of cheating, delaying, hindering, and defrauding his creditors, and more especially these plaintiffs, by which fraudulent scheme and conspiracy, and without any consideration, said Guy C. Dempsey conveyed to John A. Dempsey certain property by a deed recorded on Dec. 24, 1894, in the Register's office." The papers then recite that the property in question is known as 73 West Sixty-ninth Street and 64 West Seventieth Street.

This conveyance, it is claimed, is fundamental and void, and was made without any consideration and for the purpose of carrying out the "said wicked and fraudulent scheme to cover and protect" Guy C. Dempsey from the plaintiffs' claims. It is also charged that about the same time Guy C. Dempsey transferred to his brother John large quantities of jewelry.

Mr. Anderson asked that he be given permission to file an amended complaint, as the original one, drawn by another attorney, was defective. He said that the action was to have the transfers declared void and set aside and a receiver appointed.

The defendants deny that there was any fraud or conspiracy or that the conveyances to John A. Dempsey were without consideration.

John A. Dempsey appeared as counsel for himself and his brother, in opposition to the motion. He said that the judgments against his brother were entered in a suit on notes made by Guy. He said:

I learned that following these judgments a judgment of foreclosure had been obtained against my brother Guy for the premises in Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, and that one-third of the property had actually been disposed of and lis pendens filed against the remainder. I had advanced my brother Guy a great deal of cash and I went to him and got him to convey the property, demanded the conveyance and set about getting new loans on the property, and tried to get back the property already sold, but failed.

It is entirely due to my efforts that this property is now in my name, and it is the result of my own industry that I am placed in the position by Mr. Anderson of being obliged to pay my brother's debts.

They allege that fraud has been committed. Does your Honor say any fraud has been committed by me in obtaining the transfer on Oct. 24, 1894, in order to try and recover my money?

"That," said Justice Andrews, "is exactly what this suit has been brought to determine and will be decided when it comes to trial."

Mr. Dempsey said that the action was brought for the purpose of injuring him and depriving him of his property.

Justice Andrews took the papers and reserved decision.

THROWN INTO A RIVER FOR SPORT.

Drunken Prank of Three Men Endangers a Boy's Life.

MONTCLAIR, July 22.—Denato Fusco, a contractor, appeared before Recorder Ames to-day and made a complaint against three unknown young men who threw his son Angelo, into the river last night.

The boy was standing on the Bay Street bridge when the men, who were intoxicated, came along. One of them exclaimed, "Let's throw the kid overboard." His companions laughed, and all three lifted the boy and threw him bodily into the Second River. Angelo screamed for help, and his father and several others pulled him out of the water. The lad was found to have been badly cut and bruised, having landed on the rocks and then in the water. The young men have not been captured.

Will Not Vacate Order of Arrest.

Justice Andrews in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest for John E. Forbes. Forbes, formerly a broker and well-known clubman, was held guilty of contempt of court for failing to pay his wife, Rosalie Forbes, $1,000 a year alimony under a decree of divorce which she obtained in 1887. He owes his wife, it is claimed, about $9,000 arrears of alimony. He objected to being locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, and said he was in delicate health. Since the order of arrest was granted, about two weeks ago, he has been in the custody of his counsel, Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

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HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M. arrive 6:45 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, SAMUEL.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRIETTA ADLER, Abraham L. Adler, Addie (or Adele) Adler, Tillie Adler, Harry Adler, Oscar Adler, Florence Adler, Otto Doepfner, Murray Hill Bank, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Griggs & Co., Solomon Marx, Orr Brothers, Arnow Centennial Lodge, No. 30, I. O. B. B.; M. Schlesinger & Bro., Ludwig Bauman, Charles A. Ludlow, Cecil Frankel, Josephine E. Carpenter, Newton M. Shaffer, Consolidated Gas Company, Crawford Maxwell, Hannah Adler, Martin Heller, Jacob Boley, John Hyslop, James Scott, Julius Bacharach, Rosa Gold, Daniel Loonie, Ellen M. Hennessy, Keuffel & Esser Company, Dan Schwarzkopf & Company, Michael Monahan, (or Monahan & Breen;) F. F. Mannes, H. Meyer, Wallach's Laundry, Henry Stone, (or Mrs. Fanny Stone, as executrix, &c.,) J. A. de Lima & Co., Leighton & Turner, (Cypress Hills Granite Works,) Rose Jackson, as executrix of Charles Jackson; S. Funk, Metropolitan Telegraph & Telephone Company, H. C. & G. S. Baillie, The American Hebrew, Rosa Simm, as executrix of Solomon Simm, deceased; Bloomingdale Brothers, Cummins & Bennett, Kraus Brothers, Salem Field Cemetery, Mount Nebo Cemetery, John Beinsch, Samish & Hertz, E. Fuerth, Thos. F. Burke & Bros., Volkening & Co., Benedict & Fowler, George A. Haggerty, C. H. Unlandherm, Brown, McAllister & Co., John McLean, E. Greenberger, Thomas G. Hojer, Thomas F. Carey, Carey Brothers, New-York Bay Cemetery Co., Stevenson & Blew, E. Bizzozzero & Co., Craig & Richards Granite Co., David Greenfield, Aaron Kahn, Maxwell & Dempsey, Empire State Bank, Frank J. McMahon, my special guardian of Gertrude Adler and Florence Adler, and to all persons interested in the estate of Samuel Adler, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account and amended and supplemental account of proceedings of Henry Gottgetreu, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-ninth (29th) day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Att'y for Petitioner, 88 Wall St., N. Y.
July2-law6wTh

FOX, JOSEPH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH C. FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 46, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of April, 1896. ROBERT C. FOX, Sole Administrator, JOSEPH P. OSBORNE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 30 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ap9-law6mTh.

GRANT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wagstaff & Wagstaff, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of March, 1896. ADA SCHLAHOLZ, Executrix. LE ROY W. FAIRCHILD, Executor. JOHN B. GREEN, 280 Broadway; WILLIAM READ HOWE, 120 Broadway, Attorneys. mh5-law6mTh

KUHN, IRA LA FORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRA LA FORGE KUHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1896. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Executor. Walter Cox, Attorney for Executor, 29 West Forty-second Street, New-York City.
ap9-law6mTh

LANGE, EDWARD.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK E. LANGE, individually; Frederick E. Lange, as executor of the last will and testament of Conrad F. Lange, deceased; Ernst Lange, Elisabeth Reichel, Helene Caroline Mathilde Lange, Anna Reichholz, Hedwig Wilhelmine Lange, Carl Lange, William Zinsser, Gustav Langermann, Charles D. O'Connell, designated to receive this citation on behalf of Carl Lange, and to all persons interested in the estate of EDWARD LANGE, late of Lonkowek, Germany, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of September, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Frederick E. Lange, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New-York.
jy23-law6wTh

MERRIHEW, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN MERRIHEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tarrant Putnam, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.
Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896.
GEORGE W. MERRIHEW, Executor.
TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New-York City.
ja28-laW6mT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, UNDER AND in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New-York, of an intention to apply to the Surrogate's Court, in the County of Washington, in the State of New-York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Abby G. Thomson, late of the Town of Greenwich, in the County of Washington, and State of New-York, deceased, and all creditors of said Abby G. Thomson are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of said County of Washington on or before the 25th day of August, 1896. I. & J. M. LAWSON, Attorneys, &c., No. 87 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.
jy20-2aw4w M&Th

ROE, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. ROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executor, &c.
ap30-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHNEIDER, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria Schneider, also known as Mary or Maria E. Schneider, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his Attorney, No. 88 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1896. LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Administrator. EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 96 Pine Street, New-York City.
jy23-law6mTh

SIMON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIMON, formerly Henry Zimmer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, her attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of February, 1896. CLARA SIMON, Executrix. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executrix, 41 Park Row, New-York City.
f6-law6mTh

SOUTHACK, ELLA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA LOUISE SOUTHACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of June, 1896. EUGENE SOUTHACK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City.
je4-law8mTh

VARKER, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS VARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of May, 1896. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor.
my21-law6mTh

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at its place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City.
je18-law6mTh&de18

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Brandenburge, 1,608 3d Av., near 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English girl as chambermaid or waitress; willing and obliging; city reference. Maggie, care Mrs. Douglas, 327 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; willing, obliging; city reference. L., 373 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English Catholic; country or seashore; reference. P. M. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family only; country; good baker, soups, meats, entrees, cream; do coarse washing if required; first-class reference; only with lady who runs her own house and orders her own servants. 308 West 35th St., candy store.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook for business in private family; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 333 8th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—Family breaking up for Summer desires place for their cook, whom they can highly recommend. Call at office of present employer, at 320 West 42d St.

COOK.—Work by the day; by a respectable person to do plain cooking or any kind of housework; best references. A., 650 3d Av., near 41st St.

COOK.—First-class; Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; country preferred; first-class reference from last place. 220 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class woman; English; understands all branches of cooking; good baker. M. P., 208 East 50th St.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish woman; city or country; can make good butter and assist with washing; good reference. 490 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat Norwegian-German girl as good cook and laundress; city or country. 109 East 84th St., store.

COOK.—By a young cook; private, boarding; or family washing; city reference. 845 West 88th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook, washer, and ironer; city or short distance in the country; private family. 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman; by week or month; best city reference. K. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class cooking only; city or country; best reference. W., 871 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; city or country; best of references; wages, $25 per month. 36 East 3d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; city or country; has good reference. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; first-class references. B., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference. 434 West 57th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in all kinds of costumes; expert c

HIS TRAVELS IN BRAZIL

WILLIAM M. IVINS TALKS ABOUT WHAT HE OBSERVED.

Vast Possibilities of the Country—An Illustration of the Evil Effects That Follow a Depreciated Currency—The Government Gets Its Revenues in Paper at One-third Face Value and Is Obliged to Pay Its Obligations in Gold.

William M. Ivins, who has just returned from a trip up the Amazon River, was seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in his office, in Lord's Court, William Street and Exchange Place. He was very strongly impressed, he said, by what he saw and learned in the great new republic of Brazil, which has so many points of similarity with this country, and which is often called the United States of South America.

His trip led him to Manaos, 1,000 miles up the Amazon. On his way he stopped at Para two days. The voyage consumed nineteen days. From Para to Manaos the river steamers, running against the strong river current, make the trip in five days. On the return passage, where they are driven by the current, they make the trip in two and a half days.

When asked about the object of his trip, Mr. Ivins said:

"I went to Brazil to study certain boundary questions, and also to look after the interests of an American corporation which has just contracted with the Government for the lighting of the streets of Manaos, which is the capital of the State of Amazonas, about 1,000 miles up the Amazon River."

"Did you experience any trouble from the climate?" the reporter asked.

"Not at all," Mr. Ivins said. "This is the healthiest and the most comfortable season of the year there, while the Northern Summer is visiting us."

"I had not been to Brazil for four years," he continued, "and I noticed the most phenomenal marks of commercial development and progress during that interval. Our people do not realize that to-day the commerce from the two States of Para and Amazonas is larger than the total commerce of the Mexican Republic. Both States are prosperous, and the country is growing very rapidly.

"There are no railways in that part of the country, and it is not likely that there ever will be any to speak of. They have over 30,000 miles of navigable rivers. Almost the entire means of communication there is by steam on the riverways. The country is thinly populated, there not being over 10,000 persons in the State of Amazonas, which is considerably larger than New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-Jersey put together. Manaos is the capital, and has a population of about 35,000. The revenues of Amazonas are now about $2,000,000 per year, and are greatly in excess of the State of Para, which is about equal in size, and has a population of about 500,000. The chief revenue is derived from the export duties on rubber. The next largest item of revenue is from the export duty on cacao, but of which our chocolate is made. They also export hides, barks, and drug stuffs.

"The Americans are pushing their way steadily into the country. More and more American manufactured goods are being sold there every year. There is an electric light plant in Para, and the finest plant in the northern part of Brazil is now being put up by an American company in Manaos."

"Is the country unhealthful?" was asked.

"There is a general impression," Mr. Ivins replied, "that the Amazon Valley is extremely unhealthful, and that the fact makes it unendurable. As a matter of fact, during the dry or healthful season the temperature ranges between 85 and 92 degrees about the middle of the day, and from 75 to 82 degrees at night. The nights are almost invariably cool, the valley being swept by cool winds. During the rainy season the temperature is not quite so high, but the humidity is greater. The death rate in the City of Manaos, in the very heart of the continent, and right on the banks of the river, is less than that of the City of New-York. The death rate of Para is also low, except in times of epidemic. Last Winter they had an epidemic of yellow fever and smallpox, in which the loss of life was very heavy. It affected the American community most seriously, fourteen out of thirty-two Americans dying fever."

"What did you find to furnish the principal industry in the Amazon Valley?"

"Rubber, of course. The export of rubber now amounts in round figures to $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 a year. In the valley of the Amazon they call the present epoch 'the rubber age.'

"There are many difficulties to be overcome, which now retard the development of the country. The principal ones are those which grew out of the lack of communication by cable with the river and the want of financial facilities, as well as the fluctuations in exchange. Recently a cable was laid from Para to Manaos by Mr. Siemans of England. The conditions under which it was laid were entirely novel, no cable ever having been laid in a current or stream such as is running here, the current varying from four to eight miles an hour. The depth of the river at one point—Obidos, where the entire river narrows to about a mile in width—is from 80 to 100 fathoms—say, from 480 to 600 feet. Into this channel the immense valley of the Amazon is drained, and the current runs at ten miles an hour. The consequence has been that the strain upon the cable through the current, unevenness of bottom, floating material, &c., resulted in its breaking in five places after running for thirty-two days. At the present time, Manaos is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. The city has no banks or banking facilities, and there is an insufficiency of currency at that point. The chief business of the place is really done at Para, which is five days distant by ocean steamer. This involves many difficulties and considerable speculation."

"Did you find any trouble arising from the use of a depreciated paper money in Brazil?" the reporter asked.

"If some of the crazy men in the Western part of our country," said Mr. Ivins, "had to do business in Brazil under conditions such as they are preparing for the United States, they would soon have the most marked illustration of the fact that a depreciated currency reduces all business to pure speculation. Before the revolution of 1889, Brazil was on a gold basis, with a small issue of national paper currency. The English pound sterling was made full legal tender, with such an insufficiency of paper money that exchange was above par, which is an interesting phenomenon in financial history. The par value, as fixed by law, of the Brazilian milreis is 27d., sterling. Nevertheless, when I was in Brazil in 1889 I was most deeply interested in the fact that the Brazilian paper money was selling at 29d., or 2d. better than par.

"After that came the revolution, which, beyond a possible doubt, has been the greatest benefit to the country, because, under the republican régime it is progressing, I think, more rapidly than any other country in the world, and certainly more than it would have been possible under the old imperial system. However, when they began to make their Constitutions and to legislate hastily, the Brazilian national commerce was dominated by men who were pervaded with the same sort of financial ideas as our wild men of the West. They went into a most elaborate national banking system and got down to a paper currency as soon as they possibly could. The result was that Brazilian exchange declined from point to point, until it has been as low as 8½d., or, say, about one-third of par, whereas, only seven years ago it was at par, or better. Exchange to-day fluctuates between 9¼d. and 10d. Every man who buys or sells a dollar's worth of goods does it subject to the risk of this fluctuation in exchange.

"As a consequence, there is no stability. Prices have gone up, as exchange has gone down. The prices on commodities of prime necessity are even more than three times as high as they were in 1888 and 1889. On the other hand, labor has not risen in any such proportion. Labor, I believe, throughout Brazil—and I am speaking now of experience in all of the coast cities of the Amazon Valley—is not worth much more than half as much again in Brazilian currency as it was five or six years ago, and in some places it ranges from half as much to as much again, but generally that is due to peculiar conditions. On the other hand, they have to pay in this same Brazilian currency three times as much as they ever paid before for the cotton cloth out of which they make their dresses and clothes; for their flour, all of which is imported; for their jerked beef, the greater part of which is imported; for their beans, of which they consume large quantities, and which are also imported, and for all manufactured goods which they bring from the United States and England. The workingman is therefore the first and chief sufferer, and no one receives any advantage.

"The Government's obligations are all payable in gold. Its revenues are received in paper milreis. When the milreis fell to about one-third of its proper value, the Government was getting revenues on a basis of one-third, while it was paying interest on a basis of three-thirds. The result was that the Government had immediately, in order to equalize things, to increase the tariff, the result of which has been that the tariff along the entire schedule is doubled, and in some cases is trebled and quadrupled, in order to maintain the revenues on a basis which, at the present rate of exchange, will enable the Government to meet the expenses of administration and its gold interest charges. The present percentage is high, and the Brazilian tariff is altogether peculiar, because it has several different classes of charges unknown to us. The duties run all the way from nominally free entry for, let us say, coal, to 100 per cent. on many classes of goods.

"The Brazilian laboring man, however, does not begin to suffer because of this to the extent to which the American laboring man will be likely to suffer if the repudiation of our gold money and the acceptance of the silver standard be brought about, because the Brazilian needs so much less to live on, and because there are so very many things which he can get at a light cost. Fish from the rivers, which is dried, is cheap and plentiful. Jerked beef, even at advanced prices, is still cheap. These and bananas and other native fruits, together with blackberries, constitute the chief food of the Brazilian laborer. His house rent costs him practically nothing. He lives in an adobe hut, with thatched roof, and the item of rent does not average the ordinary man $50 or $60 a year—in fact, that would be very high. The consequence is that he can bear the strain of low wages and high prices much more successfully and more contentedly than the American laborer, because here all the conditions of life are different, and the standard of living is infinitely higher."

HE WAS GUARDED BY A DOG.

The Animal Bit Two Persons and Also Attacked a Policeman.

John Ford, sixteen years old, of 340 East Sixty-first Street, was on his way home yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, when he saw a man asleep, lying in front of 705 Third Avenue.

As he approached the sleeper, a large black-and-white bulldog sprang at him and grabbed him by the right leg. He screamed and kicked, and the dog then caught him by the left leg.

John M. Smith of 104 East Fifty-sixth Street came along, and told Ford to keep quiet, and he would call a policeman. Smith had no sooner spoken, however, than the bulldog made a jump for him. The dog missed Smith's throat, but went at him again more savagely than before, and this time fastened his teeth in Smith's abdomen.

Some fifty persons had gathered at a safe distance from the dog, but the cries of the injured ones and the crowd failed to arouse the man in the doorway, who slept peacefully.

Policeman Kuirk was informed that a ferocious dog was attacking people near by, and he ran to where Smith and Ford had been seized. The dog flew at him. The policeman shot at the dog, and it dropped to the sidewalk dead.

The sound of the pistol awakened the man, who hurriedly picked up his dog and tucked it under his arm. The policeman took both man and dog to the East Fifty-first Street Station. The prisoner said his name was Bryan, and that he lived at 215 East Sixty-ninth Street. He was drunk and the Sergeant ordered both man and dog locked up.

At the Yorkville Court yesterday morning Magistrate Simms fined the prisoner $10 for allowing the dog to be at large and $5 for intoxication.

H. Brien, who lives at 215 East Sixty-ninth Street, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he owned the dog, but that one of the men who worked for him had taken it out the evening before.

Mr. Brien is a grocer, and said that he got the dog to watch the store. The dog's collar was made of leather, and decorated with police buttons. The bullet the policeman fired had first struck one of the buttons in the collar and glanced off. It then passed in at the dog's shoulder and came out on the side of the neck, doing little damage.

The Magistrate ordered the dog killed, but the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that, as the dog was not mad, he would not kill it. The animal was restored to its owner.

CAPTAINS WANT THEIR MONEY.

Question of Payment to Police for Outlays in Getting Evidence.

The Police Commissioners discussed yesterday the expenditures of precinct commanders for getting evidence of violations of law. At present nearly every precinct commander has large sums of money due him from the department. Chief Conlin sent this letter to the board concerning the matter:

"I respectfully forward for your advisement and action as may be possible eight communications from precinct commanders touching delay in the payment of their vouchers for disbursements for police purposes.

"Not only does the aggregate of these expenditures, which is not the aggregate of all the expenditures by precinct commanders, in my opinion call for as speedy action as the board can take for the settlement of the bills, but it shows how zealous the commanders have been in their endeavor to suppress systematic crime in their precincts, and it brings clearly into relief the great difficulty if not practical impossibility of obtaining sufficient evidence for a continued suppression, if, with their resources exhausted, as is threatened, they cannot rely upon a speedy return to them of what they have disbursed.

"I am aware that as to the disbursements chargeable against the appropriation for 1895 there may be some further unavoidable delay on account of the legal proceeding now pending to test the question of the legality of transfer, but I am not advised that any such question exists as to the expenses incurred chargeable against the appropriation for 1896, or that there are not sufficient funds to pay such charges.

"I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that so far as possible the board take action toward discharging such obligations as speedily as possible."

Commissioner Roosevelt said it was high time that something was done toward paying the money due the Captains. Treasurer Andrews stated that he had under consideration a plan of raising money by which he hoped to be able to pay the outstanding bills.

The communications referred to by Chief Conlin were from Capts. Stainkamp, Sheehan, Schnittberger, Chapman, Groo, Haughey, Acting Captain Hogan, and former Acting Captain McKirvey.

MUST NOT ANNOY DR. PEFFER.

Mrs. Dietz Directed to Keep Away from the Physician.

Mrs. Jane Dietz was accused in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Dr. Henry Peffer of 158 West Twenty-eighth Street of disorderly conduct.

Dr. Peffer is said to be a nephew of the Populist Senator from Kansas. He said Mrs Dietz had circulated stories about him among his patients that were calculated to injure his professional and personal reputation, and that on Tuesday evening she called at his office and upon being refused admittance stood in the middle of the street and proclaimed herself his wife. She told the neighborhood how much she loved him and shouted at the top of her lungs that she was proud of her attachment for him. Dr. Peffer said he stood the annoyance as long as he could, and then he had Mrs. Dietz arrested.

Mrs. Dietz admitted all that Dr. Peffer said. She said her husband, who was a Union soldier during the war, died in Andersonville. She made Dr. Peffer's acquaintance three years ago, and she said she had acted as she was accused of doing solely for revenge.

Dr. Peffer declared she was insane. Magistrate Deuel admonished Mrs. Dietz not to trouble Dr. Peffer again, and on her promise to keep away from him she was discharged.

B'nai B'rith Festival.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith held its annual festival in Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday. At 3 o'clock the Hebrew Orphan Asylum's military band began the programme with music, and was followed by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's drum, fife, and bugle corps. The music of the military band consisted of classical selections, and that of the corps of popular and National airs. Games for prizes began at 5 o'clock, and there was dancing and music in the evening.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

One of the strange things in the travel on the Brooklyn Bridge is the number of people who buy tickets daily, instead of semi-occasionally by the quantity, saving time and contact with the crowd, two things of which complaint is often heard. Even before the excursion tickets—two for 5 cents—were put into circulation, regular travelers could be seen morning and night buying single tickets for 3 cents, when half a cent on each one might be saved by buying by the package—ten tickets for 25 cents.

When the excursion tickets began to be used, the economical travelers, who had before purchased by the package, yielded to the fascination of a daily siege at the ticket window, and now regularly buy two for 5 cents.

The figures giving ticket sales for May, 1894, 1895, and 1896, are interesting, and show plainly the peculiar tendency of the people. In May, 1894, there were 1,738,284 single three-cent tickets sold, and 1,799,250 tickets sold, ten for a quarter by the package. The next year the excursion tickets, two for 5 cents, were issued, and the figures show a wonderful change. There were sold 280,932 single tickets, 979,730 tickets by the package, and 2,654,554 tickets, two for 5 cents. An increasing desire for the excursion tickets is shown by the figures for May, 1896. There were 219,111 single tickets, 801,560 package, and 2,697,-668 tickets sold in pairs. The single tickets sold now are supposed to represent to some extent the strangers who cross the bridge, and do not understand the reduction made to the purchaser of two tickets.

The total number of tickets sold in May the three years past gives some idea of the traffic on the bridge. In May, 1894, there was a total of tickets sold of 3,537,534; May, 1895, 3,915,216; May, 1896, 3,808,239.

***

"Why do you have the sign 'Beware of Pickpockets!' on the bridge?" some one asked Superintendent Martin of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday. "I have never seen a case mentioned where any one was robbed there."

"I don't know that I have myself," said Mr. Martin, "but wherever there is a crowd there you will find pickpockets. They do a little of their work on the bridge, though not to any extent. There would be more of it done but for that sign. Our men know the professional pickpockets, as they are known by all the police, and when they see one of them they tap him on the shoulder and request him to leave.

"I had a strange experience myself the other day, though it was not on the bridge. I was walking along when suddenly I discovered my watch chain hanging straight down, with only the swivel at the end. I felt in my watch pocket. My watch was there, but the ring had been twisted out and was loose in the pocket. I don't know how it happened, unless some one was trying to take my watch. That is the first experience I ever had in having my pocket picked or an attempt made to pick it."

***

In one of the old towns not far from West Brighton lives a scion of one of the old Dutch families of Long Island, who is a famous shot and the winner of many prizes put up at the private pigeon shoots given in the vicinity.

Now and again, when short of worlds to conquer, this son of old Holland betakes himself, with perhaps a friend or two, to West Brighton. There they hold high revelry with the wonderful animals which charm other in surprising circles in more surprising rural surroundings in the Bowery shooting galleries and break glass balls, pipes, and everything else put up by enterprising Coney Island entertainers to be shot at. This is not always to the entire satisfaction of these last-named gentlemen, for, while they are taking in a good share of money, they prefer to entertain customers who do not make way entirely with their small stock of attractions prepared for inexperienced marksmen. The skilled visitors are well known now.

There was a freshly painted target at one West Brighton shooting gallery the other day, as the paint pot, half full of paint standing beside it indicated. Presently the pigeon-shot champion appeared. He picked up a gun. Bang! bang! bang! bang! bang!

The proprietor looked up amazed at his still fresh target. Not a mark on it. "You don't seem to be having your usual luck," he remarked. "No," said the marksman, as he put down the gun and his money and sauntered away.

"It's strange," began the gallery's proprietor, soliloquizing to himself—"What in thunder am I stepping in?" he added more quickly. Little streams of white paint were making their way slowly over the floor, supplied by five springs oozing from as many holes in the white paint pot.

***

There is an eating house up town, whose only sign bears the words, "Ladies' Restaurant." But in the window is a card which says, "Tables Reserved for Ladies." The puzzle is to know why tables should be "reserved for ladies" in a "ladies' restaurant." Or is it a mistake, the place a resort for the new woman, and should the window card read "tables reserved for gentlemen."

***

"At the entrance to the bridge I saw just now," she said, "two sailors from the French corvette, which recently arrived here, trying to reach the Brooklyn side by the roadway, and courteously guided back by the policeman, while the crowd looked on. Their dress was peculiar, rather. White duck trousers, with the real blue flannel drooping blouse, with which we are familiar on our small boys. The blouse had a broad, square sailor collar of light blue, trimmed with three rows of narrow white braid. The hats were white, broad-brimmed affairs, that looked like a Quaker's Panama, but were made of white duck. It did not need the black band lettered in gilt, 'Dubourdieu' to proclaim them from a French vessel. The curly hair, snapping eyes, white teeth, and jabbering patois did that."

***

The story is going the rounds that Speaker Reed will not address a meeting in Cooper Union, because of his unpleasant associations with the place on account of his having lost a valuable watch there two years ago—the last occasion of his speaking in the building. The real story about it, as Mr. Reed told a friend shortly after the occurrence, is this:

Mr. Reed had made his way through a crowd to the hall to speak. The remarks preliminary to his introduction were in progress, when he reached to take hold of his watchchain, intending to take out his watch so that he might time his speech. The chain was not there. The thought of a pickpocket in the crowd came to him immediately. He was annoyed, not only at the loss of his watch, which was valuable, but it was disconcerting to be without it just then, for he wanted to time his speaking. There was hardly time to think of it, however, and he began his speech.

Getting interested in his speech, he put his fingers into his watchpocket—the watch was there. Then it occurred to him that the chain might have been merely separated from the watch. He felt for it. It was hanging from his buttonhole. That is the story. If Speaker Reed refuses to speak at Cooper Union because of the trouble about his watch, it is merely because of the annoyance of not finding it at first. The watch was in his pocket, and, to use the words of the old and great classic, "if it's not gone it lies there still."

***

Aunt Jane is an old colored woman in Brooklyn, who is more or less well known to the public from the annual announcement of her birthday, her years being numbered five or six over a hundred. Aunt Jane delights to talk about the days some hundred years ago, when she was a little servant, living in the lower part of New-York. She is marvelously accurate in her recollections, and she can describe the location of the streets of New-York as it was then better than people who are visiting them constantly now.

"Now, I remember two lions that used to lie outside the door of one of the houses," she said to a visitor not long ago, "and should like to know if those lions are there now. They were painted green."

And Aunt Jane's listener, having a faint recollection of two lions in lower Broadway, looked to see. They are still there, two large lions, one on either side of the entrance to one of the old buildings. But they are no longer painted green.

***

There is a charming old-school German gentleman, who sails for Germany on the Fürst Bismarck to-day. He is a good American, as well as a true son of the Fatherland. He has lived in America for twenty-nine years, and he knows American politics, he believes, from A to Z. His home is in Ohio, and on his way to New-York he has been doing a little political work.

"I shan't be here to vote," he says, "but I leave four votes that I have made. I have just been in Lowell. To think of finding one man in the town who would vote for silver, but I found several. If Bryan is elected I shall never come back."

***

While riding on the west side elevated one who looks down the cross streets will see that in the down-town streets most of the windows have blinds, and there are very few awnings. In the up-town cross streets it is just the reverse—awnings are almost universal and blinds are very rare.

NEARLY ALL WANT GOLD

WORKINGMEN STUDYING THE FREE-COINAGE PROPOSITION.

They Are Convinced that a Depreciated Currency Would Cause Them Injury, and that Business Could Not Be Conducted Without Fluctuations in Values That Would Result in Financial Troubles.

The inquiries that are being made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to learn the views of workingmen on the silver question were carried on yesterday at the hat factory of E. M. Knox, Grand and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn. In a canvass of the factory, which employs 500 hands when running full time, the sentiment was found to be almost unbroken for gold.

The general feeling was expressed by one workman, who said: "We are all protectionists here, and nearly all Republicans. But we are so strongly in favor of the gold standard that if we had to choose between our party allegiance and our ideas on the question of sound currency, we would vote against the party sooner than vote against the gold standard. We would even indorse free trade with the gold standard, disastrous as free trade would be to us personally, sooner than protection accompanied by free silver."

Robert Dickson said: "I do not believe free silver would make money any more plentiful. If a silver dollar were to be unquestionably worth as much as a gold dollar, I would not object to it. It is clear to me, however, that the intrinsic value of a silver dollar would be only 53 cents, and this would make the silver dollar of no account as far as making times any better is concerned."

Augustus Dykeman is a gold man, and thinks the weakness of the silver cause is in the proposition to shut the country behind a Chinese wall as far as the currency is concerned. This, he thinks, would so unsettle relations with every nation from which the people have to buy goods as to make serious trouble before the end had been reached.

N. C. Depuy was against a depreciation in the currency, and believed that free silver would only benefit the silver miners at the expense of the rest of the community.

N. M. Gardiner thought a silver dollar worth only 53 cents in intrinsic value would make hard times, for a while at least. Men who had capital would hoard it, and there would not be so much money in circulation.

Edward Kerwin did not believe it would make much difference whether we had free silver or not. The silver agitation was, in his judgment, an uprising of the people of the West against the New-York gamblers, a revolt of people who were tired of seeing their financial affairs of the country dictated from Wall Street. He did not think it made much difference who was elected, as McKinley believes in silver just as much as the other man does. It would not injure the country much for either side to get in, since this is clearly going to be a campaign of education from start to finish, and the American people would be pretty sure to decide it right. The people of this country are too intelligent to cut their own throats.

John J. Bernard thought that it made a big difference in a man's ability to form a broad and comprehensive idea of a financial question where he had to buy goods. Men employed in a trade that had to buy goods in Europe and sell them here were not very likely to be silver men.

M. A. Kerwin was a bimetallist, but opposed to free coinage at 16 to 1. "What we want," he said, "is gold and silver in combination. There is not gold enough to furnish a sufficiently large and elastic currency for the business of the world, and the world should avail itself of silver as a subsidiary currency. No matter what the island wants, money that we can spend here is good enough, and we cannot get along without using silver as money.

"What we want is a gold standard and silver for an auxiliary currency. I have no occasion to spend any money outside this country, anyway. But I am opposed to free coinage, because I do not want any man to go into the mint with 53 cents' worth of silver and get the stamp of a dollar put upon it. At the same time, the condition of the workingmen never was so bad as to-day, and I agree with Mr. Bryan that things have got to be revolutionized by legislation. But I am against free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 or any other ratio.

"It might not be so bad if silver were coined at its exact market value, but I am opposed to that, simply because we do not know what enormous quantities of silver the Western mine owners are now holding back, with which they would swamp us in that case."

A. H. Boerum was opposed to any law under which a man would be able to buy 1,000 ounces of silver for $700, and then take it to the mint and get it coined into 1,270 silver dollars. It was impossible to make silver anything but a commodity, he said.

Frederick Albrecht thought the gold standard necessary to keep up our credit.

Samuel G. Fletcher was of opinion that his wages were sufficiently small now, without having to take them in fifty-three-cent dollars. He did not think free silver would make money any more plentiful, and, even if it did, the workingmen would be no better off, because they would not get any more of it than before. Some workingmen are talking silver now, but he thought that by election day they would have made up their minds for gold.

David R. C. Thatcher wanted a solid-gold basis. Free silver would not make money any more plentiful, because the people would only use a certain amount of it. People would not carry silver around with them, but would let it lie in the vaults.

James F. Brown was liberal in his ideas, and did not feel dogmatic on the silver question. It was clear to him that the interests of the people here in the East demanded the maintenance of the gold standard. The silver question was to him more than a mere currency question—it was a great sectional question, in which the united South and West arrayed themselves against the East. The producers—that is to say, the producers of property direct from the soil—he said, were against the non-producers. He thought there was something more in this than the mere question of silver coinage, and, if they were unable to get silver coinage, they would probably undertake a general repudiation of their debts to the East.

John Kermin had been studying the question, and was uncertain just how much was involved in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If it involved the driving of gold out of the country, he would not favor it; at the same time, they say that is what is going on now, and it is hard work to keep gold here, he said. It was not clear to him what difference the free coinage of silver would make. Gold was a commodity very recently, and during the war it had no monetary value. It fluctuated, and was worth by the ounce one sum one day and another sum another day. He was open to conviction from either side.

A Watch for Mr. Constable.

Superintendent of Buildings Stevenson Constable was surprised yesterday morning by the presentation to him of a handsome gold watch and chain. Chief Clerk William Class, who has been in the employ of the department thirty-two years, made the presentation. The watch is a Jurgensen hunting-case watch, and on the outside of the case are Mr. Constable's initials. On the inside of the case is engraved the following inscription: "Presented to Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings by the the officers and employes of the Department of Buildings. July, 1896."

Mr. Constable accepted the gift with thanks, and after a general review of the workings of the department told the men to be honest in their undertaking of official duty and he would stand by them.

No Case Against Excise Inspectors.

John W. Noble and Howard Green, the two State Excise Inspectors who were charged with extortion, were arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday afternoon for examination. The Inspectors were arrested July 8 on complaint of "Sam" Collins, who keeps a saloon on Surf Avenue. He alleged he paid the officials $40 "hush" money. Justice Nostrand honorably discharged the Inspectors, saying that they should not have been arrested on such flimsy evidence.

Indian Skeletons Discovered.

BOGOTA, N. J., July 22.—Contractor Thomas Belim and his men, while clearing some land near the paper mill belonging to Auctioneer W. E. Taylor, found two Indian skeletons. The bones fell apart, but one of the skulls was in good condition and had teeth in it, which were very long, causing considerable comment. When the news that the skeletons had been found spread, many people went to look at them.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Friends of the Common People.

I have discovered through talking with various persons about the silver question that there are a good many voters in New-York who are inclined to give their support to the nominees of the Chicago Convention, not because they distinctly approve the financial declaration made by that convention, but because they think the candidates are in closer sympathy with the people than are the men nominated at St. Louis.

These voters consider the financial question as of little importance. It is hard work to make one of them believe it will affect him personally or the common people in general, if the free-silver idea shall prevail.

"I don't regard the money issue as of much consequence," a friend said to me last night; "in fact, I give it no weight at all. I've too much confidence in the Government to worry over the monetary system. We've always had good money, and I guess we shall continue to have good money. The thing I look at is this: The Republican Party is not in sympathy with the man who works for a living. It isn't the people's party. It is the rich man's party."

"Have you studied the money question carefully?" I asked.

"Not much. I don't profess to know much about it. But I've confidence in the men who are indorsing Bryan's candidacy, and I believe Bryan himself is a patriotic man, and I don't fear he will do anything to hurt the common people; the rich ones I don't care anything about. I wouldn't mind seeing some of them squeezed a little."

"Well," I answered, "I don't blame you for bestowing sympathy on the poor man, the masses—those who are barely able to keep themselves and families in decent circumstances—but look out, my friend, lest by taking the course you have marked out for yourself you hurt the very ones you would like to help."

"How hurt them?"

"Let me give you an example. I know a number of men employed in this very establishment where you do your work, who, through industry, sobriety, and rigid economy, manage to save a little every week, which they put in savings banks. One of them told me the other day that in the course of eight years he had managed to put aside $750. He said it had been a great comfort to him and his wife to know they had in the bank this little sum, on which they could depend for support in case of sickness or loss of employment.

"'We've made a good many sacrifices,' he said, 'while we have been saving this money, but we have felt well paid in the consciousness that we had something to fall back on in a time of trouble.

"'Now,' he went on, 'these free-silver men propose to cut our little fortune in two. They pretend they are trying to better the condition of the class I belong to. I can't see it in that light. To-day I have $750; I won't have quite $400 if the free-silver men carry the election, and put through the plan they've marked out.

"'There's another thing that makes me feel even worse. I have a wife and three little children. If I should die to-morrow they would get $3,000 of life insurance. You can't imagine how much comfort that has been to me to think that I had my life insured in a first-class company for the benefit of my family. I never have paid any other bills so willingly as I have paid the premiums on that policy. Now, Bryan and his crowd come along and say to me: "If you want your family to get that $3,000 you'd better hurry up and die before we get control of the Government."'

"They don't say anything of the kind," broke in the man to whom I was relating this story.

"They tell him his wife must take fifty-three-cent dollars in settlement of that insurance policy, don't they?" I demanded. "It's fifty-three cents' worth of silver they propose to put into a dollar, isn't it?"

"But silver will appreciate the minute we establish free coinage."

"How do you figure that out?"

"The demand will enhance the price—enhance the market value."

"Perhaps you will tell me, then, why the value of silver has declined steadily these last twenty years. Here are some figures relating to the coinage of silver dollars and the market value of silver. We coined, up to 1873, 8,045,882 silver dollars, and in 1873 the silver in the silver dollar was worth $1.03. In the eight years following the passage of the Bland-Allison bill we coined enough silver dollars to make the total 244,433,386. The number coined up to the present time is 430,790,041.

"Now, according to your reasoning, the market value of the silver in a silver dollar ought to be greater to-day than it was in 1873. There are about fifty times as many silver dollars now as there were in that year. Why has not the demand made by the coinage of this great mass of silver caused silver to increase in value? Worth $1.03 in 1873, when we had coined only a few over 8,000,000; worth 53 cents after we have run the total up to over 430,000,000! How do you account for this in any way consistent with your theory that free coinage would result at once in making silver now worth only 53 cents worth a full, even dollar?"

This was too hard a question for my friend to answer. It is too hard a question for anybody to answer.

The fact is that in those sections of the country where free silver has its warmest supporters, the support is given not with the slightest explanation that free coinage would make fifty-three-cent dollars one-hundred-cent dollars, but with the avowed desire that money shall be cheapened, so that men have hogs, and corn, and wheat, to sell may get $2 where they now are getting $1. With this cheap money they propose to pay their debts; wipe out their mortgages; swindle their creditors.

They propose also that the obligations of the Government shall be repudiated to the extent of 47 cents on the dollar, no matter who may hold them. And while they are swindling their creditors and the debtors of the Government, the depositors in savings banks, the beneficiaries of life-insurance policies, the small investors of the country, whose little fortunes are in stocks, bonds, and mortgages, must suffer from the same sort of repudiation. This is not theory; it is fact.

My friend to whom I have referred in this talk is honest. He wants the laboring men, the common people, to be treated nicely by the Government. I honor him for that and honor all who share his feeling. But he is going to work the wrong way. You can't help the laboring man by debasing the currency. It never has been done in any country, and never will be done, while, on the other hand, the history of the world abounds in instances where the experiment has been tried and resulted in dismal, miserable, heart-rending failures.

WAGE EARNER.

ITS TIME OF MEETING IN DOUBT.

Delay in Calling Together the Tammany Executive Committee.

While there is apparently some delay about calling the Executive Committee of Tammany together to ratify the Chicago ticket, there are no indications that when the committee does meet it will not swing the organization into the mire of Populism. A few days ago many of the Tammany leaders were saying that the meeting would be held either Thursday or Friday of this week. Tuesday they began to say that it might not be called until after the State Committee meeting, which will be held next Tuesday. Yesterday they were more than ever confirmed in this opinion.

John C. Sheehan said no day had ever been fixed for the meeting. He intimated plainly that it would not be held until after the State Committee meeting, and that there never had been any intention of holding the Tammany meeting until that had been held.

James J. Martin, who as Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee will have to issue the call, said yesterday when he was asked what date he was going to call the meeting for that he had the matter under consideration. It is well known that Mr. Martin is opposed to precipitate action on the part of Tammany.

Death of Maurice Lowy.

Maurice Lowry, an importer of hosiery, at 81 Franklin Street, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Hotel Majestic. His sudden death is attributed to heart disease.

Mr. Lowry was fifty years old. His wife and son are in Europe. He was last seen alive about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, when he got his mail and went to his room. He did not come down to dinner, and it is supposed that he was taken ill soon after going to his room.

Harriet S. Bean's Will.

The will of Harriet S. Bean, filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate, leaves the residue of her estate, after a number of bequests to relatives, to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States for domestic missions. There is no petition filed to show the value of the estate.

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ARTISTIC FURNISHINGS.

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Parlor and bedroom furniture in endless variety. Dining-room, office and library furniture, buffets, bookcases, chiffonniers, cabinets, hall furniture, mirrors, lounges, easy chairs, all of the latest designs and best make, now marked far below factory prices to make room for Fall stock.

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Hamburg-American express steamship Columbia, now on her cruise to the Norwegian fjords, the North Cape, and Spitzbergen, with a large number of American tourists aboard, met the German Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern and the cruiser Gefion, in Trondhjem-Fjord. The Emperor invited the passengers of the Columbia to visit the Hohenzollern, an invitation which the excursionists availed themselves of. The Emperor himself went aboard the Columbia, inspected her closely, and expressed himself in the highest terms in reference to the trim appearance, appointments, and military discipline aboard. The Emperor partook of the good cheer offered him by Capt. Vogelgesang, and upon returning to the Hohenzollern sent his picture with his autograph to the Captain.

—Robert H. Waldron, sixty-five years old, an alleged real estate dealer, with no permanent address, was convicted yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part II., General Sessions, of forging the name of James Johnson to a check for $30. It was alleged that Waldron had committed other forgeries. He was remanded for sentence until to-morrow.

—The man who was found dead at 451 West Thirty-sixth Street Tuesday morning was identified yesterday by George Schreiber of 418 West Thirty-third Street, as his son, Joseph F. Schreiber, twenty-three years old, a barber, living at New-Rochelle, N. Y.

—Margaretta Foley, the four-months-old daughter of Mrs. Briget Foley, who lives at 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, having been suffocated during the night by a two-year-old brother.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Annie A. Cole, owner of the house at 1 South Oxford Street that was the property of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, yesterday applied to the Assessors for a reduction of the assessed valuation from $21,000 to $12,000. The Western Union Telegraph Company also asked that there be a reduction made in the assessment on its poles, wires, &c., from $20,000 to $12,000.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday fined Patrolmen John Driscoll of the Fourth Avenue Precinct, Robert Parks of the Fourth Avenue Precinct, and Martin J. Hanley of the Grand Avenue Station each twenty days' pay for entering a liquor saloon. Nicholas Golick of the Cedar Street Station was fined ten days' pay for clubbing a citizen.

—The contest over the will of John R. Ely, the wealthy brewer, has been settled. Mr. Ely left $325,000, of which $90,000 was bequeathed to relatives. A compromise has been effected by which the relatives have agreed to take 10 per cent. of the entire estate. The remainder is to be divided between the widow and children.

—Philip J. Coffee, clerk to the Corporation Counsel of Long Island City, yesterday applied to Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, for a mandamus requiring City Treasurer Knapp to pay him his salary for May, June, and July. The Justice took the papers and reserved decision.

—Mrs. Winkemeier has appealed from the judgment of Justice Gaynor granting her $2,400 a year alimony. The appeal is taken on the ground that the amount is not sufficient to pay her expenses and those of her child. Her husband is Christian F. Winkemeier.

—Walter Purdy, twenty-two years old, a professional whistler, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday charged with attempted suicide by jumping into the river at the foot of South Fifth Street. He was held for examination.

—Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a mandamus directing the Village Trustees of Richmond Hill to grant a permit allowing the Woodhaven Gas Light Company to lay pipes in the streets of the village.

—Louis Straus, who is serving a sentence for larceny in the Kings County Penitentiary, has become insane, and yesterday Warden Hayes asked that he be transferred to the Insane Asylum for Criminals at Matteawan.

—There was to have been a meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and

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Part Two
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HOW MONKS GOT THE SHIP

HARVARD STUDENT'S NARRATIVE OF THE SEA MURDERS.

He Found that the Mate Bram Had Put the Herbert E. Fuller Out of Her Course—The Sophomore and the Colored Cook, Pistols in Hand, Ordered All Hands on Deck, Seized the Mate, Ironed Him, and Headed for Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 22.—Leslie H. Monks, the Harvard sophomore, who came into port as acting commander of the barkentine Herbert E. Fuller yesterday, towing in a boat the bodies of Capt. Charles I. Nash, his wife, and August Blandberg, the second mate, who had been murdered, supplemented his fragmentary accounts of what took place by an extended narrative to-day. It is what he will testify to on the stand at the Magistrate's investigation.

Mr. Monks said that he was awakened on the night of July 13 by a woman's scream.

"I loaded my revolver," said he, "and went out in the companionway. I did not see any person as I emerged from my room. I took a look into the chartroom and saw the Captain lying on the floor, and I saw blood. I thought that some mishap had befallen the Captain and went forward to call the Captain's wife to come to the assistance of her husband.

"The horribly mutilated body of the Captain's wife lay on the floor. It then dawned on me what had happened to the Captain, and I hastily proceeded to the second mate's room, to find that he, too, had been murdered. I now trembled with alarm, as I did not know what to do, or how many of the crew were implicated in the tragedy.

"I started aft, and was about to go on deck, but then I thought that the murderer or murderers might be waiting for me to come up and kill me; so I retraced my footsteps and went up the forward companionway. No sooner had I placed my head above than a billet of wood was hurled at me by Mate Bram. I leveled my revolver at the mate and the latter begged me not to shoot. I was suspicious of the mate, but he did not say anything to me.

"The crew were then aroused, and they were horrified at what had taken place. After consultation Wheelman Brown was placed in irons. Suspicion, however, rested very much upon the mate. Charles Spencer, the colored steward, and I talked the matter over afterward, and determined to look for the Captain's revolver, which up to that time could not be found. We searched the chart room, but it was not there. Then we looked in the Captain's room, in which I had been sleeping, and found the revolver underneath the mattress. It was loaded, and Spencer took it to protect himself against any further outbreak, as I had my own revolver.

"Spencer and I gained confidence in each other, and worked together. Spencer, who is a shrewd man, took in the situation minutely, and kept close watch on all that was going on. Spencer was very suspicious of Bram, and frequently told me of his suspicions. The mate was very cool all through the whole affair. Bram suggested that the bodies be thrown overboard, and the cabin and rooms cleaned up, but this Spencer and I declined to allow being done.

"The bodies were removed from the rooms, and I locked the doors and took the keys and kept them. The mate never touched the bodies, but others helped fix them up and put them in the small boat. During the morning after the murder Spencer and Mate Bram had a conversation, in the course of which Bram asked him if a certain washing powder was good to wash clothing with, and Spencer said it was, as his wife used it at home.

"Spencer watched Bram and saw him get a shirt, which he wore on the night of the murder, and put it in a bucket of water and throw a large quantity of this washing powder on top of it. Then Spencer became more suspicious. No steps were taken at that time, however, but the same close watch was kept on the mate.

"The mate had full charge of the ship all this time and was navigating her himself, but Spencer and I did not think he was steering her for the nearest port. I consulted the chart and found that the mate was taking the vessel off her course and was heading in another direction altogether. We then came to the conclusion that we would have to place the mate in irons. Spencer first seized hold of Bram, while I stood over him with a loaded revolver. The mate did not resist.

"All hands were ordered on deck and remained there all the time, as it was feared that some of them were in league with Mate Bram. I consulted the chart again and found that the nearest port was Bermuda, but, as the wind was not favorable for sailing in that direction, the ports of St. Johns or Halifax would have to be made for, and it was decided to head for Halifax. Bram, when searched after being put in irons, had an old rusty revolver in his possession. It was taken from him and thrown overboard."

The mate is the only one of the crew who keeps his mouth closed, and when questioned regarding the affair pleads that he knows nothing concerning the tragedy. Last night all the prisoners slept well at the station house, particularly Monks and Spencer, who were exhausted by the week's strain on them.

The Magistrate's investigation was to have been at 11 A. M. to-day. It was announced that Medical Examiner Finn's report on the post-mortem examination was not ready, and that the inquiry would not be proceeded with until to-morrow.

Bram was Captain of a lighter at New-York two years ago. A Halifax man who met him there at the time recognized him at the police station to-day. The recognition was mutual.

Bram was a frequenter of the Phoenix Restaurant, in South Street, New-York, situated opposite the Morgan Docks, and was regarded by his associates as a sort of a "hy-off-de-handle" fellow. The mate spoke of this place to-day as being the scene of the last meeting between himself and his Halifax acquaintance. Bram was known as a "good fellow" and a liberal spender. Since his arrest he has stated that he is a member of a Masonic lodge in New-York.

A long time ago he was employed in French's Hotel restaurant, and later conducted a restaurant of his own on the west side of the Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker Streets. He was a devout member of the Franklin Street Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Bennetts is the pastor.

It was reported this afternoon that Bram had made a confession, but so far as could be learned there was no foundation to the story.

The vessel will be made ready again for sea and a new crew shipped as soon as possible, when she will again start on her voyage to Rosario.

August Blanberg, the murdered second mate, was buried to-day in Camphill Cemetery.

DID NOT HEAR MAGISTRATE CRANE.

Case in Which a Step Had Been Taken Looking to His Removal.

A larceny case that has been on trial before Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions, developed some peculiar phases yesterday.

The trial was that of David M. Gilmore, alias Daniel M. Golden, who refused to give his address. He was accused of stealing a case of cigarettes, valued at $86, from the freight yards at Weehawken, N. J., of the West Shore Railroad, shipped by the National Cigarette Company to Ayer & Co., at Syracuse, on Feb. 7.

The technical charge was receiving stolen goods, second offense. The complaint alleged that Gilmore brought the cigarettes to this city and sold them to a man named Harris, on Division Street.

Detective Sergeant Boyle of Police Headquarters arrested Gilmore on March 3. In the Centre Street Police Court Magistrate Leroy B. Crane discharged the man.

In the trial before the Recorder, Assistant District Attorney Osborne called a number of witnesses who traced the case of cigarettes from the factory to the possession of Harris.

Detective Boyle testified that Gilmore had said to him: "I know the thing was crooked, but can't a man have a chance to make a living?" Boyle said that this alleged confession was a part of the testimony against the prisoner in the police court.

Lawyer J. W. McLaughlin told Assistant District Attorney Osborne that the alleged confession had stirred up considerable trouble in Mayor Strong's Administration. When Magistrate Crane discharged Gilmore, Detective Boyle reported to Capt. O'Brien, Chief of Detectives, and told him that Gilmore had confessed. Capt. O'Brien felt indignant and reported to President Roosevelt. Commissioner Roosevelt, in turn, felt indignant over the action of Magistrate Crane, and wrote a strong letter to Mayor Strong, asking the Mayor to remove the Magistrate.

Mayor Strong investigated the matter and was informed by the Magistrate that no such alleged confession appeared in the testimony before him. The Mayor dropped the matter, but Capt. O'Brien still persisted. The case was taken before the Grand Jury and Gilmore was indicted.

Lawyer McLaughlin called Magistrate Crane as a witness for the defense. He was to testify that the alleged confession was not in the testimony before him in the police court, but he was not allowed to give his evidence by a technical objection raised by Mr. Osborne. The Magistrate was disappointed in not being able to set himself right in a public manner.

Mr. McLaughlin did not put the defendant on the stand, nor did he call any witnesses for the defense. He argued for a dismissal of the indictment, on legal points, and the Recorder adjourned the trial until to-day.

Evidence was produced to show that Gilmore has been in prison several times, once in Massachusetts. It is alleged that he is an old-time offender, his specialty being the robbery of railroad cars. He is about forty years old.

CONTROLLER PALMER SUSTAINED.

The State Civil Service Board Decides Some Questions.

ALBANY, July 22.—The State Civil Service Commission at a meeting to-day decided it to be the sense of the commission that the question of its jurisdiction over county officers and their employes, except Surrogates and County Judges, is doubtful, and that such jurisdiction should not be assumed until the question is decided by further legislation or by the courts. These county officers come under the civil service provisions of the new State Constitution, but there is some doubt as to who should exercise civil service supervision over them. The matter has been discussed by Gov. Morton, his legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln, and the commission, and this action of the Civil Service Commission is the result of the consideration of the matter thus given.

The commission upholds the Brooklyn Controller in refusing to pay certain of the employes in the Kings County Court unless they have a certificate from the Civil Service Commission of the regularity of their appointment under civil service regulations.

BRIDGE PLANS APPROVED

SIGNATURES OF ALL THE COMMISSIONERS AFFIXED.

Mayors Strong and Wurster Will Sign the Plans in a Day or Two, and Then the Proper Papers for the New East River Structure Will Be Filed Officially—Legislative Action May Be Asked for the Brooklyn End.

Plans for the proposed East River bridge to connect the Eastern District of Brooklyn with this city at Delancey Street received the formal approval yesterday of Commissioners Andrew D. Baird, Salem H. Wales, James A. Sperry, Richard Deeves, Henry Batterman, and Francis B. Thurber. Mayors Strong and Wurster are yet to sign the plans. Mr. Baird said Mayor Wurster would attach his signature by to-day. It is hoped that Mayor Strong's may be obtained within a week.

The next step will be to file the plans with the Commissioner of Public Works in this city and with the Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn. Although this act will be preliminary to proceedings for the condemnation of property, it is hardly probable that such proceedings will be taken for some time. Approval of the plans seems to have been considered a formality necessary just now in order to insure compliance with the law.

The Commissioners hope to modify the Brooklyn section before anything is done there toward condemning property. Various means have been discussed to carry the bridge in a straight line from the Brooklyn tower shoreward. A straight line would cross South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at grade, at a point between Driggs Avenue and Roebling Street. According to the present curved line plan, South Fifth Street would be crossed at quite an elevation, the approach touching grade on property now held in private ownership, between South Fifth and South Fourth Streets. Failing to devise unaided a way to straighten the approach, the Commissioners asked their counsel to advise them how it might be done. He said that they had no right to encroach on the street. At his suggestion, a resolution was passed at yesterday's meeting that the commission "apply to the Legislature as soon as possible for permission to encroach on South Fifth Street as much as necessary to make the line of the bridge a continuous straight line with the span of the bridge across the river, and to modify the plan adopted to correspond therewith."

Since this resolution would defer condemnation proceedings in Brooklyn until after legislative action, it is not supposed the Commissioners expect to make substantial progress elsewhere until that time.

The plans as adopted show slight changes in the New-York lines from the original drawings. Formerly the bridge lines were 40 feet south of Delancey Street. Their present northern boundary is the south side of Delancey Street. This will leave the street free, and it will also provide 32 feet of clear street space abutting the north side of the bridge, as provided by law. A similar space must be provided south of the bridge.

Timothy Campbell appeared at yesterday's meeting, and asked the Commissioners to increase the area south of the bridge to the Broome Street line, making it about 100 feet wide, instead of 32 feet. He would convert this space, from Clinton Street to the East River, into a park. The Commissioners informed him that he should reserve his powers of persuasion for the Board of Street Openings, which alone could help him in that enterprise.

Nothing appeared in the plans approved, except the bridge lines and their immediate approaches, including the plaza bounded by Clinton and Norfolk, Broome and Delancey Streets.

Mayor Strong's project for widening Delancey Street to the Bowery and for constructing two additional broad thoroughfares for travel northwest and southwest, will be left for him to develop. The other Commissioners like the project, and will help it as much as they can, but it has no place in the bridge plans.

Dimensions, as shown in the drawings, include: Main span between towers, 1,600 feet; entire length of bridge, 7,200 feet; width to outside of carriageway, 118 feet; minimum height above mean high water of Spring tides at pier-head lines, 117 feet; height of cables at the top of towers, above high water, 335 feet; width of carriageways, 18 feet; two footwalks, 12 feet each; four trolley tracks, 10 feet from centre to centre; two elevated tracks, 12 feet from centre to centre; gradient of approaches, 3 per cent.; grade for elevated tracks, 2 per cent. The estimated cost of the structure proper is about $6,000,000.

Borings have been made to determine what work must be done to secure suitable foundations. The Commissioners wish further specific information on this subject. They yesterday directed that eight additional borings be made.

WANTS THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

President Rossiter Thinks It Would Benefit Both Cities.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is in favor of an all-railroad bridge—that is, if it is to be used by both the elevated and surface railroads. In discussing the idea which President Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge brought forward Tuesday, Mr. Rossiter yesterday said:

"It is an excellent idea to have a bridge for the exclusive use of the railroads. There has been nothing in the history of Brooklyn which has so retarded its growth as the lack of facilities for reaching New-York. In the City of Brooklyn the means of travel are all right. In my opinion a bridge would be of better service if it had its terminal point in Brooklyn as close as possible to the City Hall. That is the point where the cars from all over the city converge and where passengers from a bridge could find cars to take them to any part of the city.

"It would be for the best interests of the surface and of the elevated railroads to have the terminal at the City Hall. Of course the narrowest point of the river is a little north of the present bridge, from the navy yard directly across. That, to my mind, would be about the worst place a bridge could be built, for the reason that in each city the poorest section and the one least provided with transit facilities would be reached. It would, of course, be possible to build a bridge for less money across the river at that point, but I do not think the money thus saved would be wisely saved.

"The new bridge should be built from a point as near to the Brooklyn City Hall as possible to some place between Maiden Lane and the City Hall, New-York, and the New-York terminal should be extended to Broadway. In this manner the main arteries of the two cities would be connected by railroads. The additional original expense would be more than offset by the benefit. I see no reason why the new bridge should not increase the beauty of our harbor, as the present one does.

"If, however, it is built merely for railroad purposes, and, as Mr. Howell suggests, as close to the present bridge as possible, I think that it would be somewhat unsightly. I approve having a foot road on the bridge. I think the bridge should be so constructed as to be of service for the trolley and for the elevated railroads as well.

"If the city can afford to build a new bridge, by all means, it should be called upon to do so, but at the present time there does not seem to be much likelihood of that, and private capital may have to be called in. Just now, however, there does not seem to me to be much chance of any financial men taking hold of the scheme."

YOUNG GRIFFIN IS EXONERATED.

Jury Says Killing of Brother Was Accidental—James Congratulated.

A Coroner's jury yesterday exonerated James Griffin, the twelve-year-old boy, of 317 East Eighty-eighth Street, who killed his seventeen-year-old brother, Joseph, at Second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, by stabbing him in the heart with a penknife Sunday afternoon. The boy was discharged from custody by Coroner Hoeber.

Among those who testified at the inquest, which was held in the Criminal Court Building, were the boys' sisters, Katie and Fannie Griffin, who said that James and Joseph had always been inseparable companions. While they were on the stand they sobbed violently. They were followed by Mrs. Griffin, the boys' mother, who was scarcely able to speak.

"Do you think it possible for James to have stabbed Joseph in a fit of anger?" asked Coroner Hoeber.

"No, Sir," said the mother; "it was absolutely impossible. James has always been the best of boys and the most loving of brothers."

The jury retired, and returned ten minutes later with a verdict that Joseph's death was caused by a puncture of the heart, due to a knife thrust by James, but that, in the jury's opinion, the wound was accidentally inflicted.

When James was discharged, his mother and sisters rushed up to him and kissed him. The little party then went to their home, 317 East Eighty-eighth Street.

The news of James's release reached his home before the party arrived there. There was a crowd in front of the house waiting for the boy, and as soon as he was seen many made a rush toward him. Everybody wanted to shake James's hand, and it was necessary for the police to make a way for the members of the family to reach their home.

It was the intention to bury Joseph yesterday, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the family returned from the inquest, the funeral was postponed until to-day.

BISHOP CURTIS RESIGNS HIS SEE.

The Wilmington Prelate Retires on Account of His Advanced Age.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—The Right Rev. Alfred E. Curtis, D. D., Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Wilmington, has forwarded his resignation to Rome. This step was taken in accordance with his conviction that a Bishop should retire when he reaches a certain age. Bishop Curtis was formerly an Episcopalian divine of this diocese, where he was ordained in 1858. In 1870 he severed his connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church and embraced the Catholic faith. Four years later he was ordained to the priesthood, and, after twelve years of earnest work in the Baltimore cathedral, was consecrated Bishop of the Wilmington Diocese, in 1886. It is probable that the Pope will appoint him titular Bishop of some Italian See.

Mayor Gleason Exacts Two Kisses.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday married Joseph Celone and Antoinette Vecella, a widow. The Mayor said that as the bride had been married twice he was entitled to two kisses. Antoinette cheerfully granted his request. She is thirty-four years old.

REV. DR. H. W. KNAPP DEAD

PROMINENT BAPTIST AND A WASHINGTON MARKET DEALER.

During His Forty-two Years in the Ministry He Gave His Services and Accepted No Compensation in Return—He Was as Well Liked and Admired by His Market Friends as He Was by the Members of His Various Congregations.

The Rev. Dr. Halsey Wing Knapp, one of the most popular ministers in Brooklyn and at one time one of the leading commission merchants in Washington Market, this city, died at his home, 882 President Street, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. His death was unexpected. He apparently was in good health Tuesday, and was at his place of business. The only complaint he made Tuesday was of indigestion, and that was made after he had eaten a portion of watermelon.

Dr. Knapp for years worked hard during the week in Washington Market, where he was very popular, and on Sunday preached two sermons in his church, besides taking part in all the other affairs of his church. He was in love with his work, and therefore found it easy.

He seldom accepted money for his preaching, and when money was sent to him, as it was many times, he either returned it or gave it to some charity.

Dr. Knapp was as well known in this city as he was in Brooklyn. Both in mercantile and in church circles he took an active part. It was a common thing to see him enjoying his dinner in a restaurant frequented by the marketmen, and, like them, he sat in his shirt sleeves.

"We knew him," said one of the marketmen last night, "to be a good, wholesouled man—a man among men. He did not put on any of the airs that so often come to men who have money, or move in society a little better than we moved in. He was a pure-hearted man. When he said a thing, you could make up your mind it was true. It is that kind of a man that can preach the Gospel as it should be preached."

The Rev. Dr. Knapp was to have conducted the funeral services of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Tripp, at 487 First Street, yesterday afternoon.

He went to his place of business the same as usual Tuesday, and seemed to be enjoying good health. He ate a piece of watermelon at noon, and shortly after had a slight attack of indigestion, but he appeared to have recovered from this before he left for home at 5 o'clock.

He, however, had a slight return of the trouble, and his daughter, Mrs. William Nearing, sent for a physician. Before the physician arrived Mrs. Nearing gave her father a family remedy, and he was out of pain when the doctor entered the house. Dr. Knapp was examined, and was told that he would be able to take part in the funeral services for Mrs. Tripp.

He became worse at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and called his wife to his bedside. Servants were sent for the doctors, but before they arrived Dr. Knapp had passed away.

The Rev. Dr. Halsey Wing Knapp was born in this city in 1824, and was educated at the public schools. He then went to the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, from which place he was graduated. After studying for the ministry for a short time he was ordained. He was then thirty years old. He has since been prominent in the work of the Baptist Church. He was a Trustee of the Madison University from 1850 to 1868. His first charge was in West Farms, which he left in 1858 and went to Jersey City.

He was the pastor of the Laight Street Baptist Church in this city for many years. While here he made many friends, and retained them until the last. He had charge of many Brooklyn churches. His last was the Memorial Baptist Church on Eighth Avenue, near Sixteenth Street. He resigned from the latter charge only a few weeks ago, owing to his age. It had become difficult for him to conduct all the services, and he hoped a younger man would succeed him.

Although he was not a college graduate, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Crozier Theological Seminary, to which institution he at various times gave liberal sums of money. He leaves a wife and five daughters, Mrs. Edward E. Olds, Mrs. William Nearing, Mrs. Wallace H. Cone, and Miss Florence May Knapp of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Charles S. Smith of Kenilworth, Ill.

He was a son of the Rev. Henry R. Knapp. His brother, the Rev. Samuel Knapp, died about two years ago. His nephew, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Knapp, was for three years pastor of Bay Bridge Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. He resigned last November.

The funeral will take place from the Hanson Place Baptist Church Saturday afternoon. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Accused of Stealing Bicycles.

Frank Belmont was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of stealing bicycles, and was remanded for further examination. He was arrested Tuesday night in Eighth Avenue while riding a bicycle believed to have been stolen. He is suspected of having stolen a bicycle belonging to Mrs. Simon Sterne of 108 West Fifty-eighth Street and others, which he sold. Belmont's hair is naturally black, but he had dyed it red. The attempted disguise, however, did not succeed in deceiving the policemen who were looking for him.

FUGITIVE AGENT ARRESTED.

Joseph P. Meyers Traced to His Hiding Place Through a Cabman.

Joseph P. Meyers, an agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, who fled from Charlotte, N. C., July 11, with $3,200 of the company's money, accompanied by Etta Basonnette and her two children, was arrested yesterday afternoon at 222 East Eleventh Street, and locked up at Police Headquarters.

The arrest was made by Detective D. C. Thornhill of Pinkerton's Agency, and Detective Sergeant Clarke of Capt. O'Brien's staff. The prisoner acknowledged his identity, as well as his guilt. Only $1,200 of the stolen money was found in his possession.

It was known that the Basonnette woman had a ticket for Jersey City, so a watch was kept there for Meyers and his companion. They arrived there at noon Sunday, and spent the night at Taylor's Hotel. On Monday morning they crossed the river and hired a carriage at the Cortlandt Street Ferry. While riding up town the carriage came into collision at Fifteenth Street and Broadway with a cable car, and was badly damaged. Meyers procured another carriage and drove off with the woman and her children. Through the driver of the carriage the fugitive was traced to the house where the arrest was made.

Meyers had hired apartments for himself, wife, and children, under the name of W. L. Davis. The woman was not arrested, as there was no charge against her.

Meyers is of a good family in Charlotte, and this is his first wrongdoing. He had been drinking heavily when he left Charlotte, and when taken into custody his appearance showed that he had been continuing his dissipation. It is said that when he met Mrs. Basonnette the latter told him that she had been married to a Dr. Basonnette, but learned after her marriage that he had another wife living, from whom he had not been divorced. It is also said that she left a good home to accompany Meyers, who is married.

Meyers is about thirty years old. He will be arraigned this morning in the Centre Street Police Court.

DUTY ON RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

Decision in Disputed Valuation of Bibles and Some Other Works.

Col. J. Wilkinson of the Board of General Appraisers gave a decision yesterday in the matter of the disputed valuation of a recent importation of religious literature. The local appraiser had increased the invoice valuation of a large collection of Bibles and several copies of Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," which arrived in this port from England a few weeks ago.

The goods were consigned to John Armstrong, representing the University Press, and James Pott & Co., importers for the Cambridge University Press.

All the trouble apparently arose in consequence of a new schedule of reduced prices, which had been arranged to take effect July 1. The books in question arrived here the latter part of June, but it was shown by the evidence that transactions in the same class of goods had actually been made abroad on the new schedule prior to the shipment of the Armstrong and Pott invoices.

The general appraisers sustain the invoice valuation on the New Testaments, which the local appraiser had advanced 25 per cent. The advance of 20 per cent. in the appraised valuation of à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ" was cut down to 7 per cent. by the general board, and the advance of 20 per cent. made by the local appraiser on the old long primer Bible was cut down to 9 per cent.

The general appraisers also made a ruling regarding George W. Vanderbilt's imported arboretum library. They were obliged to hold that the library was a private one in the absence of proof that it was designed for public use. Nearly all the books, however, are admitted free of duty, because they are books of scientific research and are printed in foreign languages. On not more than fifteen or twenty books in the collection will duty be required.

HONORS TO ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

He Has Ordained a Thousand Priests and They Make Him Presents.

MONTREAL, July 22.—A great religious demonstration was held in St. James's Roman Catholic Cathedral here to-day in honor of Archbishop Fabre, to commemorate the ordination by his Grace of the one thousandth priest since his occupancy of the See of Montreal. Nearly 200 priests who had been ordained by him were present, including some from the United States. A pontifical mass was chanted by Bishop Emard of Valleyfield, and the Archbishop was seated on the throne. All religious orders, both male and female, to the number of nearly 1,000, were in the cathedral. Congratulatory addresses were read in French by Vicar General Santoire of Valleyfield, and in English by the Rev. James Coyle, the parish priest of Newport, Vt. In his reply, the Archbishop stated that at the Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y., he had lately heard Montreal styled the Rome of America, because of its large number of churches and religious institutions. Some of the graduates of its seminary, he said, were to be found in every diocese in America, and others in all parts of the world, and the work was increasing.

To-morrow a requiem service will be chanted for the departed priests who had been ordained by the Archbishop.

The Archbishop was presented with no less than 100 vestments, suitable for all services in the Church, and for the purchase of these priests in all parts of the world subscribed.

VAULTS ARE IN THE WAY

BUILT UNDER STREETS TO DETRIMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Case of the American Safe Deposit Company in Fifth Avenue, Where Water Mains Are to be Placed—The Structure of New-York Heat, Light and Power Company in Gold Street, Where a Sewer Is Being Built.

Obstructions to public improvements below the surface of city streets with and without permits are annoying some of the city authorities. There are two notable examples of this at the present time.

In the arrangements for the construction of a new down-town sewer it has been found that there is a big vault in Gold Street between Fulton and John Streets that blocks the way of the sewer and occupies all the space under the carriageway at one point in the street. This vault is now controlled by the New-York Heat, Light and Power Company.

Another case in point is the big vault of the American Safe Deposit Company, which projects twelve feet under the surface of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. That section of the vault under Fifth Avenue is now found to be an obstruction to the construction of the new water mains under Fifth Avenue.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct has certified to the Public Works Department that all the space under the surface of the avenue is needed for the public water pipes and for gas pipes.

The vault of the American Safe Deposit Company, or that part of it which reaches out under the surface of the avenue, was built under a resolution of the Board of Aldermen passed and approved by the Mayor in the Summer of 1882. Hubert O. Thompson was then Commissioner of Public Works. Neither the Aldermanic resolution nor the Commissioner of Public Works' permit contains a clause for revocation.

Deputy Commissioner Howard Payson Wilds has the matter in charge for the Department of Public Works. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Wilds said yesterday:

"No determination has yet been reached as to what action this department shall take in reference to the vault of the American Safe Deposit Company, which will obstruct the progress of the new water mains down Fifth Avenue. I understand that the company has referred the matter to its lawyers. One of the counsel for the company called on me a few days ago, and we talked the matter over, but no agreement has been reached.

"There is no doubt whatever as to the city's right to the property that is now occupied by the vault. The fact that there is no revocation clause in the permit does not matter. The company occupies the property under a license, and that license is just as much revocable as any other, no matter what the permit says. If it is necessary for the city to enter upon its rights in the property so occupied, it can do so.

"Of course, engineering skill could surmount the difficulty. We might carry the new water mains around the vault, or we might carry them under it and have a siphon arrangement there. But why should the city not have the use of its own property?"

It was said at Mr. Birdsall's office that if the vault was not removed the mains would cut through it.

Mr. Wilds also has the matter of securing the removal of the New-York Heat, Light and Power Company's vault in Gold Street in charge. He sent a letter to Jonathan S. Crane, President of the company, calling his attention to the vault and saying that a search of the records failed to disclose that a permit for its construction was ever granted. He directs that the vault shall be removed at once, that the space shall be filled in with wholesome earth or other suitable material after the sewer is put through, and that the pavement shall be properly restored.

The vault was built either in 1886 or 1887 by the United States Heat and Power Company, and is now occupied by two large water tanks, which are supposed to be used by the New-York Heat, Light and Power Company. The vault is about 12 feet long by 8 feet wide and 12 feet deep.

The letter to Mr. Crane declares that the construction of the sewer makes the immediate removal of the vault necessary.

OWNERSHIP OF CATHARINE LANE.

Question of Title to be Looked Into by Engineer Webster.

The fact that Catharine Lane, a sixteen-foot thoroughfare, which extends from Broadway to Elm Street, just south of the New-York Life Insurance Company Building, Broadway and Leonard Street, has been closed since the work of rebuilding the life insurance company's structure was begun, has led to a question as to who owns the lane.

While the company has put in no definite claim to it, Commissioner of Public Works Collis has asked Engineer J. O. B. Webster to look into the question of title.

The company is now building a vault under the lane. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Wilds said yesterday that a permit for this work had been regularly obtained from the department, and that after the work was completed, the lane would be restored as formerly.

Engineer Webster says that the city has had adverse possession of the lane for over 100 years.

Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest.

. . . . By Frank W. Sage.

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PART I.

"No we ain't got a hotel in Portland. We ought to have one, but we ain't. But there's my half-sister, Cynthy Ann Bowker, right across the road there. If she's in the humor of it, it lays in her power to git you up a dinner fit fer a king—er a banker."

Sol amended his speech as the result of a process of unconscious cerebration whereby had been suggested the likelihood of this well-dressed stranger's belonging to the bankers' guild. He was of striking mien, unquestionably a person of distinction in whatever circle he moved, if mere externals counted for anything. But Sol, with worldly wisdom beyond the average rustic, relied not on mere appearance. He leaned on his hoe handle, eying the stranger warily.

On second thought he found his appearance to answer equally well newspaper descriptions of gamblers and confidence men.

The little dead-and-alive village was in an unwonted state of excitement that hot July day. An occurrence the most improbable any one could have predicted had literally shaken the place. At seven minues past 1 o'clock the Chicago fast mail, which daily for months had not once failed to thunder past the little station promptly on time, never stopping, never so much as slackening speed, had jumped a switch, ditching the engine and piling two mail cars in ruins across the main track. A blockade of several hours being inevitable, various passengers unprovided with luncheon were inquiring at private residences for dinner. But inasmuch as Portland had turned out en masse to view the wreck, their quest was for the most part vain.

"Ef you'll wait here, I'll step across an' see what Cynthy Ann says," Sol volunteered. "She's an old maid, an' notional like them kind mos'ly is. We've got to manage her kind o' by contrairies, er she won't move a hand. You see now how she is; everybody jis crazy 'bout the accident, an' a-runnin' to break their necks, an' she wouldn't stir out o' the house er even look out o' the winder, ef it was to save the hull railroad system from bein' stove to flinders. That's the way she always was. But mebbe I kin fetch her."

He leaned his hoe against the fence, and, plodding across the dusty street, knocked at Cynthy Ann's door.

"It's goin' on to 2 o'clock, Cynthy Ann, middlin' late for cookin' a meal o' vittles," he insinuated, after stating the case. He shook his head disapprovingly. "I wouldn't 'a' come over, only I felt obleeged to make a show o' askin', seein' he was so set. It's a b'lin' hot day in the bargain, an' a man that's half a man wouldn't presume on askin' a woman to stew over a cook stove a-gittin' up a fancy meal, when there's crackers an' dried herrin' to be had at Bly's grocery. Wouldn't encourage sech doin's. Uh-um. You wouldn't see me takin' long to decide. How can we tell but what he's a gambler, er one o' them bunkum fellers?"

Cynthy Ann was seated in a rocking settee, stitching on a crazy-quilt. Now and then she indulged in a habit of stooping and anxiously inspecting the toe of her embossed canvas slipper, as if to assure herself that it was still on her foot. Her short hair was roached straight back over her head and confined with a semi-circular comb. Her features were heavy, her countenance immobile. She half turned and peered through the slats of the shutters.

"He's decent lookin' enough, Sol Adams. As fer its bein' some trouble, it's a chance to do a sufferin' feller critter a good turn, an' put a quarter in my pocket at the same time. I'm goin' to do it. So you just move yourself and ketch me a couple o' pullets, an' I'll give him a taste o' fried chicken that'll make him own he ain't ever knowed before what fried chicken is."

"You ain't goin' to do no sech foolish extravagance, Cynthy Ann Bowker. Two fried chickens fer a quarter! What er you a-thinkin' about? Now, you listen to me; you fry him one pullet, ef you're bound to be so contrairy, an' you keep half o' it fer your supper an' mine. Then see here; you set out the other half fer him, an' them cold greens left over from our dinner, an' whatever you've got handy, and then you promise me you'll charge him 40 cents, an' no hemmin' er hawin' about it, er I'll go straight back an' tell him you won't be pestered with him. I as good as told him so before."

"You don't do no such thing, Sol Adams. All you got any call to do is to let him know I'm tollable high chargin', an' leave me to 'tend to the rest. I ain't a-goin' to say what I'll charge him; depends on what sort o' luck I have cookin'. An', say, you see that you don't bring him in this house fer a good hour to come. Chickens has to fry slow. I ain't a-goin' to be drove fer the President o' the United States, an' you kin tell him that ef you want to. It's askin' enough o' me to stay home a-stewin' over a hot stove, while the hull town is out enjoyin' the accident, without havin' a strange man rockin' an' fannin' in my settin' room, a-fussin' an' fumin' 'cause I ain't hurryin' faster with his dinner. Now, you go 'long an' ketch me two pullets, do you mind, er I'll go an' hunt a cool place in the cellar, an' let your Mr. Stranger hunt somewhere else fer a dinner. But here—first of all you take him a couple o' cookies to kind o' stay his stummick, an' you

Cynthy Ann Was Stitching a Crazy-Quilt.

draw him out a bit, an' see ef he's one o' the kind to be stingy 'bout payin'. Ef he is, you needn't come back."

"He's got money, you may depend," said Sol, confidently: "I'll ketch you the pullets right away; the cookies will keep, I reckon."

Having discharged this mission, Sol returned leisurely to report to the stranger cheering news of his success.

"Ef you see me lean my hoe agen the fence, you may know it's a bargain," he had said to Cynthy Ann at parting.

"It's all settled, but you're not to go nigh the house for an hour. She pintedly told me to tell you she wouldn't be drove for the President himself. I had a wras'lin' match with her, you better believe. Mighty nigh give it up, once. You see she was sewin' one o' them piece-quilts she's so crazy about, an' when Cynthy Ann Bowker is busy at work o' that kind, it's about like tryin' to whistle a hog out of a sweet-pertater patch to git her to lay it down. But you see I sort o' let on about the nuisance o' people comin' round an' pesterin' fer favors at unhandy times, an' doubtin' whether you'd got the price of a meal o' vittles about you, an' things like that, 'till I'd got her a-pullin' contrairywise. An' now she's got started an' no stoppin' her. She'll jes' try herself, an' fix you out with luxuries o' the season, from corn bread to weddin' cake, I reckon."

Sol bent himself, laughing immoderately at the drolness of this impromptu concert. Then, suddenly bethinking himself, he delivered the cookies. "She thought you mightn't be able to wait," he explained. The man gave a queer smile, but accepted the gift with becoming humility. Sol leaned his hoe against the fence and stooped to remove an imaginary pebble from his shoe. Then the guest-to-be retired to the shade of a towering sycamore on a creek bank near by, to beguile the interval of waiting with a newspaper.

"I don't properly recall your name," said Sol, inquiringly, as he ushered the suppliant for Cynthy Ann's favor into the dining room.

"Brown," said the guest, simply, and as his hostess, heated and perspiring, came in at the moment from the kitchen, he bowed, smiling before Sol could formally introduce him.

"It's too bad to put you to so much trouble, Miss Bowker," he apologized, glancing at the bountifully furnished table with a look of appreciation which spoke at the same time sincere concern for the labor it had cost her. "I fear I have imposed on your good nature. I really must apologize for allowing you to undertake such a task this warm day."

"It ain't the trouble, ef things was only cooked right," Cynthy Ann replied, graciously. The grim look of reserve faded from her features under the touch of his sympathy. "There's times when I'm that flustered, like I've been since the accident, that I can't cook fit fer a section hand. Speakin' o' that, I want you to tell me, Sol Adams, what ails them biscuit."

A curious smile lurking behind the air of mystery which invested this query, suggested that the solution of the problem would be found to shed light upon various indeterminate factors which operate frequently to baffle the cook's calculations.

Being thus expressly challenged to pass judgment, Sol seated himself at a respectful distance from the table, buttered a biscuit, and nibbled at it with a countenance composed to an aspect of profound ratiocination far removed from any suggestion of animal appetite. Mr. Brown and

A Face Suddenly Appeared at a Window.

Cynthy Ann awaited breathlessly the verdict. After a moment Cynthy Ann broke the silence.

"I see you ain't makin' no headway, Sol. No, it ain't the lumps in the flour, ner the mite too much soda, though them faults I kin notice if you care. Well, then, I reckon I'll have to tell you, men is such poor guessers; it's the lower crust's bein' a speck underdone. I ought to left the pan settin' on the bottom of the oven half a minute longer. Ef I'd 'a' had time I'd 'a' slung the hull batch out to the chickens an' begun all over. But they'll have to do, so draw up your chair, Mr. Smith, while I fetch the sweet pertaters."

As the meal progressed, Cynthy Ann, flattered by her guest's favorable comments on every dish, reh

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE SHORT INTEREST FRIGHTENED OUT OF THE MARKET.

Sharp Advances All Along the Line on the Determination of the National Banks and the Foreign Banking Houses to Protect the Treasury Gold Reserve—Gold Turned into the Sub-Treasury—Exports Continue.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The plan to preserve the Treasury gold reserve made important progress to-day, when the representatives of the leading foreign banking houses met in conference in the office of Mr. J. P. Morgan & Co. and appointed a committee to devise a plan to prevent or diminish gold shipments. Just what course is to be pursued to secure the end in view has not been determined on, but assurances are given that the plan will be a comprehensive one, and that it will be successful in tiding over the interval between now and the appearance of cotton bills on the market. With the principal exchange drawers acting in concert with the banks which have agreed to restore the surplus to the hundred-million line, the chances of failure are reduced to a minimum. The benefit of concerted action cannot be overestimated, as it will go a long way to restore confidence in financial circles, which had become badly shaken. The combined action of the National banks and the private bankers is a demonstration of their belief in the overthrow of Populistic schemes, and must have an important influence on the minds of those who regard the success of the repudiationists as a possibility. To the surprise of most people, the banks deposited several millions of gold, in exchange for legal tenders, in the Sub-Treasury. It was not expected that deposits would be made before to-morrow, and the prompt action had a cheering influence. The withdrawals of gold for shipment were about $2,000,000, and a small amount additional was taken, probably for hoarding. The foreign exchange market was a shade easier, although rates still remained above the gold shipping point. Whether shipments will be made on Saturday depends largely on the steps the committee of the foreign bankers may take between now and then. Little attention was paid to the gatherings in St. Louis of the Populists and the silverites. The general wish seemed to be that Mr. Bryan might not succeed in securing the indorsement of the Populists, but, even if he should, it was felt that it would not be a matter of paramount importance. They regard the possibility of his indorsement as a point in their favor.

The events of the day were reflected sharply in the course of prices. Practically everything dealt in advanced, and the tone at the close was quite strong. London came higher, and the local market soon advanced to its level. There was a slight set-back before noon, but in the afternoon the buying movement became pronounced again, with the result that all the active stocks closed with gains of 2¼ to 3¼ points, the latter in Burlington, chiefly by the bears, who had outstanding contracts to cover, and the short interest was practically eliminated by the day's operations.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $87,994,175; balances, $4,891,871; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $344,499.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@ 69⅛. There were sales of 67,000 ounces at 68⅝@68¾@69¼c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54⅛c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date....$45,384,257
Imports for same period.....19,561,131

Net exports.....	$25,823,126
Net exports to date, 1895.....	13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894.....	62,980,049
Net exports to date, 1893.....	59,440,679

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.88⅛ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Slight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. genl. 1 | Erie prior lien 4s...1
At., T. & S. F. adj. 2½ | P. R. R. 2d pf. inc., 2d
Brook. Union Gas 5s. 2½ | in. paid.....1½
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r. 2½ | St. P. 1st, t. r. 2½
Nor. Pac. con. 5s, t. r. | Div.....1½
asst.....1¼ | U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r...1

DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st.....2 | Nor. Pac. col. tr. nts. 2
Can. Southern 2d.....2½ | Ont. & W. P. 1st.....1
Chi., B. & Qy. 7s...2½ | St. P. & Dul. con. t. r...1
E. Tn., Va. & Ga. con. 4s | Tenn. C. & I. 1st,
Met. Elevated 1st...1 | Birm.....1
Minn., & St. L. 1st...1 | Tol., Peo. & W. 1st..3½
Mo. Pacific con.....2 | W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st. 3½
Morris & Esser 1st...2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged, except for the 4s, 1925, which advanced ⅛. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 112⅞, and $140,000 do, coupon, at 113⅜@113¼@114. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		95
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1925	112⅝	113¼
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	114¼
5s, c., 1904	110	111
Currency 6s, 1899	111¼	112
Currency 6s, 1898	105½	
Currency 6s, 1897	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¼	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Atlantic & Pac., (Western Div.)	1896.	1895.	1894.
2d week July..	$55,124	$59,994	
From July 1....	127,432	135,129	
From Jan. 1....	2,021,179	1,944,651	
C. C., C. & St. L.—			
Mileage.....	1,850	1,850	1,850
2d week July	$227,124	$251,654	$165,173
From July 1.....	480,614	515,135	313,113
From Jan. 1.....	6,731,894	7,100,343	6,230,433
Louis., N. A. & Chicago—			
Mileage.....	378	378	378
2d week July.....	$55,091	$62,842	$39,971
From July 1.....	115,986	121,637	63,707
From Jan. 1.....	1,614,755	1,560,947	1,348,337
Northwest.—			
Mileage.....	5,031	5,031	4,273
Month June.....	$2,932,231	$2,485,581	$2,440,044
From Jan. 1.....	15,493,065	13,061,152	13,968,790

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Second National Bank, National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, Irving National Bank, and the National Bank of the Republic.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable Aug. 15. Books close Aug. 1 and reopen Aug. 17.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	147	147	147	...	146	150	7
American Cotton Oil	8¾	9	8⅝	9	+1	8⅞	9½	7
American Cotton Oil pf	41½	42	41½	42	+2½	41⅝	43	200
*American Sugar Refineries	102⅝	105⅝	102⅝	105	+2¾	105	105⅛	63,454
*American Sugar Refineries pf	97	97	97	97	...	97	99	517
American Tobacco	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	-½	58½	58¾	8,200
Ann Arbor pf	20	20	20	20	...	19	22	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+⅛	12	12⅜	2,392
Baltimore & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¾	17⅝	17⅞	2,560
*Bay State Gas	16⅛	16½	16¼	16½	...	16	17	250
†Brooklyn R. T	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¾	17	18	200
Canada Southern	49⅞	50⅛	49⅞	50	...	49	50	350
Chesapeake & Ohio	43¾	44½	43⅜	44½	...	19½	20	300
Chicago Gt. W	14	14	14	14	...	44⅜	45	300
Chicago & Alton	7	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛	14	15	420
Chicago Gas	152	152	152	152	+¼	6½	7⅝	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	52¾	55	51½	55	+3⅜	51½	135	25
Chicago & Northwestern	94½	97	94	97	+3¼	34½	55	12,180
C., M. & St. Paul	69¾	71½	69½	71½	+1⅝	66¾	97	24,327
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	124½	124¾	124¼	124¾	+2½	71⅝	95¼	6,535
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	23	23	22	23	...	123½	126½	147
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+2⅝	56½	59½	13,730
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	...	23½	24	805
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	60	60	60	60	-1½	...	...	163
Consolidated Gas Company	144	146	144	146	+3	17¾	18	5
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+2½	58	64	100
Denver & Rio Grande	149	150	149	150	+1¾	146	147	453
Denver & Rio Grande pf	117	117½	117	117½	+¾	119	120	165
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	-2½	150½	152	700
*Duluth, S. S. & A	11½	11¾	10½	10⅝	+1¼	...	...	100
Erie	39½	39½	39	39½	...	44¼	45	1,110
Erie 1st pf	13⅝	14	13⅜	14	+½	11¾	11¾	3,600
General Electric	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	...	3¾	4	25
Iowa Central	23	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+⅛	14	14½	500
Iowa Central pf	7	7	7	7	+⅛	...	...	127
Laclede Gas	23	24	23	24	+⅛	28⅜	23½	2,275
Lake Erie & Western	18	18½	18	18½	+½	6½	7½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	15	15½	15	15½	+½	23¾	24	400
Lake Shore	62	63	62	63	+1	18	19	300
Long Island	140½	144½	140¼	144	+1½	15½	18½	800
Louisville & Nashville	72	72	72	72	-1	62½	63½	425
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	46¾	47¾	46¼	47¼	+1⅜	7	7½	1,070
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛	47⅜	47½	14,946
Manhattan Con	13⅜	13⅞	12½	13⅝	+⅝	6½	7	3,760
*Metropolitan Traction	94	98¼	94	98	+2¾	98	99	3,691
Michigan Central	95	95	94⅜	94⅜	+1½	94½	95½	463
Minnesota Iron	93	94	93	94	+1½	94	95	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	18	18	18	18	...	57	61	100
Missouri Pacific	55	55	55	55	...	19¼	19¾	2,410
Mobile & Ohio	17½	17¾	16¾	17½	+⅝	17½	17¾	2,622
*National Lead Company	16½	16¾	16½	16½	...	16	18	100
New-Jersey Central	18⅜	20	18⅜	20	+1½	19⅜	20	1,000
New-York Central	90¾	92	87⅜	92	+2¼	91½	92½	7,691
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	92⅜	93⅞	92½	93¾	+1½	93¼	93⅝	1,620
North American	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+½	160	165	22
Northern Pacific, 2d in. paid	4	4	4	4	...	18½	19	410
Nor. Pacific pf., 2d in. paid	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	...	4	4½	570
Ontario & Western	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛	09¾	7	415
Pacific Mail	13	13½	13	13½	+⅛	13½	14	605
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+⅛	13⅜	13½	825
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	10¼	11½	10¼	11½	+⅛	18⅜	18½	1,411
Pullman Palace Car Company	48	48	48	48	-5	11⅜	11¾	6,110
St. Louis Southwestern pf	144½	145	144	145	+2	47	53	100
St. Paul & Omaha	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼	145½	147	550
Southern Pacific	33½	34	32½	34	...	8	8½	100
Southern Railway	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	...	33½	34½	1,300
Southern Railway pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...	18¼	19	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1	7	8	2,760
Texas Pacific	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1	21½	21¾	4,677
Union Pacific	6¾	7	6¼	7	+1¼	16⅜	17	4,910
U. S. Cordage	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛	6¼	7	335
U. S. Cordage pf	35	4	35	4	...	6⅜	6¾	1,256
U. S. Cordage gtd	7	7	7	7	...	3½	4	400
*United States Leather pf	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	...	7½	8	85
United States Rubber	46	47¾	45	47¾	+2⅜	15⅞	16½	500
United States Rubber pf	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	...	47¼	47⅞	5,510
Wabash	7	7¼	7	7⅜	+⅜	15⅜	16	250
Wabash pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	70¾	72	132
Western Union Telegraph	14	14¾	14	14¾	+⅜	5¾	6	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...	14¾	15	1,450
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+⅜	34¾	80	3,568
Total sales								271,593

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69⅜	69⅜	68¼	69¼	+¾	69	69¼	67,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pem	.12	.12	.10	.10	...	.10	.12	1,700

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s			
3,000	106⅜		
5,000	106¾		
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s			
60,000	74		
10,000	74¼		
4,000s3	74¼		
17,000	74		
5,000	74⅛		
5,000	74¼		
5,000	74⅛		
1,000	74⅜		
10,000	74⅝		
5,000	74½		
10,000	74½		
10,000	74⅝		
Adjustment 4s	75		
35,000	33		
15,000	33⅜		
1,000	33¼		
3,000	33½		
8,000	33½		
33,000	34¾		
5,000	35		
Austin & N W 1st			
11,000	84		
Brooklyn Elev 1st			
2,000	76		
1,000	77		
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s			
10,000	104		
15,000	104		
7,000	104½		
Canada Southern 2d			
1,000	101		
2,000	100⅞		
Central of N J gen 5s			
2,000	115		
Registered			
5,000	114½		
1,000	114⅝		
2,000	114½		
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s			
14,000	68		
5,000	68¼		
5,000	69		
10,000	68⅞		
Chi, B & Q cons 7s			
9,000	113½		
Chi, B & Q conv 5s			
5,000	97		
C, B & Q, Iowa Div, 5s			
1,000	105		
Chi & East Ill 1st			
2,000	112		
Chi & North Pacific 1st, Trust Co certfs			
30,000	39		
9,000	38¾		
5,000	39		
10,000	39½		
19,000	39		
2,000	39¾		
7,000	39⅝		
Chi & N W S F 5s			
2,000	107		
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s			
1,000	99		
10,000s3	99½		
19,000	99		
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co certfs			
10,000	71		
Col & 9th Av 1st			
1,000	114¼		
Det, Mac & Mar L G 4			
10,000	15		
E Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s			
11,000	101		
5,000	101⅛		
Erie gen lien 3-4s			
12,000	59¼		
9,000	59⅝		
Erie 1st, prior bonds			
2,000	89		
Gal. Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div, 5s			
1,000	90¼		
Int & Gt North 3d mtge			
3,000	16½		
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s			
3,000	91		
Lehigh & W B con, assented			
1,000	102		
Lex Av & Pav F 1st			
2,000	114		
Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash, 1st			
1,000	113		
Metropolitan Elev 1st			
2,000	115		
Mil & St P, South Minn Div			
2,000	112		
Lac & Dav Div			
5,000	105		
Minn & St L con 5s			
3,000	98		
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s			
3,000	77⅝		
16,000	77½		
8,000	78		
3,000	78¼		
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d			
3,000	52¾		
3,000	52		
7,000	52⅝		
10,000	52¾		
7,000	53		
Mo Pac 1st col 5s			
1,000	40		
Mo Pac 1st cons			
10,000	81		
Mo Pac tr 5s			
5,000	60		
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s			
1,000	60		
Morris & Essex 1st			
2,000	130		
Nash, C & St L 1st			
1,000	128¾		
5,000	127¾		
Nat Starch Man Co 1st			
4,000	95		
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small bonds			
1,000	130		
N Y, Ont & West ref 4s			
5,000	58		
Total sales			

N Y Cent 1st, coup			
4,000	115		
N Y, Chi & St L 4s			
4,000	103¼		
N Y Ont & W Con 5s			
3,000	105½		
North Pac 1st 6s			
1,000	113½		
North Pac 2d Coup Trust Co Certfs Assented			
5,000	107		
North Pacific Con 5s Trust Co Certfs Assented			
15,000	41¼		
28,000	41¾		
10,000	41⅝		
10,000	41¾		
Nor Pac Col Tst Notes			
J P M & Co Certfs			
15,000	85		
Northern Rway of Cal 5s			
10,000	92½		
Ohio Southern 1st			
1,000	83		
Oregon Improvement 1st			
1,000	78		
Oregon Improv Co con 6s Trust Co Certfs			
1,000	10		
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs			
5,000s3	58		
3,000	58		
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs			
2,000	105		
Peoria & Eastern 1st			
2,000	69¾		
23,000	69¾		
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs			
2d Installment paid			
10,000	27		
5,000	27⅝		
5,000	27½		
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs			
2d Installment paid			
35,000	15½		
10,000	16		
3d Pref Inc Trust Co. certs			
2d installment paid			
3,000	11½		
5,000	13¾		
Phil & Reading Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs Assented			
30,000	73		
10,000	73¼		
25,000	73¼		
30,000	73		
15,000	73½		
15,000	73⅝		
9,000s3	73⅝		
25,000	73⅝		
10,000	73⅝		
Rio Grande Western 1st			
1,000	69		
St J & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co Certfs			
6,000	40		
St Louis & Ir Mt 5s			
2,000	68⅜		
1,000	68½		
3,000	68		
1,000	68¼		
St Louis & San Fran 2d Class A			
500	106		
Class B			
500	106		
St L Southwestern 1st			
4,000	69		
St. Paul, M & M 1st Mont Ext 4s			
1,000	88		
San An & Ar Pass 4s			
9,000	50		
2,000	50½		
3,000	50⅜		
Southern Rway 1st 5s			
7,000	83½		
5,000	83		
1,000	83¼		
5,000	83½		
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s Birm Div 1st			
1,000	83		
Texas & N O Cons 5s			
5,000	93¼		
5,000	93½		
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s			
22,000	79		
Texas Pacific 2d Inc			
2,000	16⅜		
5,000	16½		
8,000	16⅛		
5,000	16½		
20,000	17		
Tol, Peoria & West 4s			
1,000	69		
2,000	71		
Union Pacific 1st, 1890			
1,000	101		
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st			
12,000	28		
10,000	28¼		
20,000	28		
1,000	28¼		
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs			
3,000	19		
4,000	19¾		
5,000	20		
5,000	21		
U S Leather Co 6s			
1,000	112		
Virginia Midland G M			
10,000	95		
Wabash 2d 5s			
3,000	72½		
Wabash Deb Series B			
1,000	22		
West N Y & Penn 1st			
8,000	102¼		
10,000	102¾		
West Shore Gtd 4s			
1,000c	103		
Total sales			

*Unlisted.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	National Union	202½
American Exchange	167	New-Amsterdam	190
Central Nat'l	120	Ninth National	110
Commerce	203	Nat'l Bank N. A.	180
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Shoe & Leather	93
Irving	140	State of New-York	105
Lincoln National	750	Third National	103
Manhattan	207	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	205	West Side	270
Merchants' Ex	111	Western National	110
Mount Morris	100		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1, to 71½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 47⅞; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 94; New-York Central, ⅜, to 94⅜; Erie, ⅜, to 14⅛; and Atchison, ⅛, to 12. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 60⅞, and Erie 1st preferred, ⅛, to 30⅛. British consols were unchanged at 113 7-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92½	
American Bank Note	...	39
American Grocery 1st	...	40
American Smokeless Powder Co	...	50
*American Surety Company	200	
*American Typefounders	4	5¼
*American Typefounders pf	22	28
†Atlantic Trust (new)	103	104⅝
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	183	190
†Boston & New-York Air Line	155	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	5	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	104½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	157
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	...
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	...
†Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	...	164
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	...	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	60	66
Celluloid Company stock	50	...
*Central & South American Tel	...	119
Central Cross-Town	102	...
Central Park, North & East River	160	...
Central Trust Company	...	1
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1025	...
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	...
Commercial Cable Company stock	130	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	25	...
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	...	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	...	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101½	103
Crampş' Shipyard stock	103	171
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	45	55
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	90½	98½
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	...	166
5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	94	97
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	...
Ensley Land Company	...	¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	205	1¾
Farmers' Loan & Trust	750	...
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	...	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	90
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116⅜
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	...	50
Fourth National Bank	70	...
Gallatin National Bank	174	182
Garfield National Bank	295	305
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	...
Grand Rapids Gas stock	102	105
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	55	58
Guaranty Trust Company	85	90
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	400
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	87	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	70
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	...
Hoboken River Telephone stock	64	...
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	120	130
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	...	107
International Ocean Telegraph	102	105
†Iron Steamboat	½	⅞
Kings County Traction	...	42
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	...	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	96	100
Lawyers' Surety Company	15	23
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	70½	...
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	60	...
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	85	...
†Madison Square Garden stock	100	103
†Madison Square Garden 2d	15	...
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	75
†Manhattan Trust Company	139	144
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	...
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	...
Mercantile Trust Company	300	...
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	...
Mexican Nat. Exposition 6s	110	...
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	...	...
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	...	...
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	...
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	205	...
National Citizens' Bank	...	...
National Bank of Commerce	200	...
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
National Wall Paper Stock	...	82
Newburg Electric 6s	...	104
Newburg Electric stock	97	...
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	60	70
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20¾	23¾
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	2	¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	28	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	60	70
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	84	87
N. Y. L. E. & W. stock	8	...
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	40	...
New-York Air Brake Company	120	123
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	104	...
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	...
N. Y. Security & Trust	205	...
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	16	...
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	70	75
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	111½	114
†North Hudson Company R. R. 5s	102	...
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	99½	101½
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pac

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,031,884.04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		267,377.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		992,889.84
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		926,032.12
Due from State banks and bankers		151,515.31
Checks and other cash items		106,113.88
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,05?,360.50
Notes of other National banks		48,914.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		519.95
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,452,672.24	
Legal-tender notes	2,050,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	240,000.00	
		3,743,172.24
Total		$16,371,759.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	466,701.00
Reserved for taxes of 1896	24,000.00
Due to other National banks	$4,383,053.37
Due to State banks and bankers	3,948,847.45
Dividends unpaid	6,854.75
Individual deposits subject to check	4,689,156.98
Demand certificates of deposit	1,580.00
Certified checks	289,514.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	62,037.29
	13,381,058.45
Total	$16,371,759.45

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
G. SHERMAN,
CHAS. D. DICKEY, Jr.,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,509,286.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		167.46
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		22,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		226,196.39
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		404,034.40
Due from State banks and bankers		76,8.9.20
Checks and other cash items		10,932.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		161,038.16
Notes of other National banks		16,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,189.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$339,905.50	
Legal-tender notes	419 851.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	270,000.00	
		1,069,756.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		17,(21.28
Total		$4,893,244.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	85,818.65
National bank notes outstanding	2?0,180.00
Due to other National banks	2?4,587.09
Due to State banks and bankers	650,443.53
Dividends unpaid	1,758.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,860,919.98
Demand certificates of deposit	63,500.31
Tax account	6,000.00
Certified checks	36.28 4.49
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,403.01
Total	$4,893,244.05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896. JAMES FORREST.
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
S. B. DOWNES,
JOHN W. NIX,
JOHN R. WATERS,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,132,071.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,846.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		107,494.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		138,831.38
Due from State banks and bankers		6,109.58
Checks and other cash items		61,863.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		191,580.19
Notes of other National banks		81,482.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		915.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$977,304.00	
Legal-tender notes	277,447.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	500,000.00	
		1,754,751.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		500.00
Total		$7,529,544.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	57,648.70
National bank notes outstanding	39,300.00
Dividends unpaid	50.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,448,001.36
Demand certificates of deposit	38,820.05
Certified checks	43,568.93
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,005.34
Total	$7,529,544.38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOS. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1896. JOS. W. TAPPAN,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. B. FOSDICK,
JOHN W. AITKEN,
WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK,
} Directors.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK. L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,?89 Broadway, 321 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

United States
Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St., New-York,
DEALERS IN
Street Railroad, Gas and Miscellaneous Securities.

DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
The Reorganization Agreement having been almost unanimously signed, Bondholders are now finally notified that if they desire to avail themselves of its benefits, they must subscribe the Agreement on or before Friday, July 24, 1896. The Agreement may be signed at the office of the Secretary of the Reorganization Committee, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City.
BENJAMIN WHITELEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William Street,
New-York, July 8th, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable August 1st, 1896.
Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to that date.
GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company will close at office of Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, 1896, and will open Aug. 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1896.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, July 20, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of August.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1896.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1896.
The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, inclusive.
D. K. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

CREDITORS MISS ISIDOR SELTZER.

He Disappears with Goods Belonging to Several Jewelers.

Several business men of this city are anxious to know the whereabouts of Isidor Seltzer, head of the jewelry firm of Isidor Seltzer & Co. of 83 Nassau Street. They say that he has disappeared, and with him a few thousand dollars of his creditors' money.

Just how many jewelry dealers are among his creditors is not yet known. He might easily have obtained more goods and money than he took with him, for his creditors are unanimous in saying that he was one of the most polite and persuasive men they ever met, and they were easily led into giving him larger and larger credits.

Some business men have known Isidor Seltzer for a couple of years, and they said yesterday that he was in the habit of meeting his obligations on time. That was easy for him to do, as he sold for cash and almost always paid by check, and his creditors came to look upon his checks as good. He took an office on the top floor of 83 Nassau Street about two months ago, and formed, with his brother-in-law, Adolph Ernst, the firm of Isidor Seltzer & Co. Of late, it is said, he bought a large number of diamonds. Some were obtained on memorandum, some for part cash, and for some checks dated ahead were given.

He and his family left their house at 28 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street about July 6, and no one seems to know where they went. He ceased about ten days ago to visit his office, the rent of which for July he had not paid. His creditors, some of whom hold worthless checks, think he went to Europe last week.

J. N. Lyon of 20 Maiden Lane said yesterday that he had had dealings with Seltzer for the last eight months. Seltzer bought small amounts of goods, always paying regularly, and Mr. Lyon began to have confidence in him, especially as other reputable dealers had let him have goods on memorandum. Then Seltzer ordered precious stones to the value of about $1,000 and paid Mr. Lyon $400. That was the last Mr. Lyon saw of him. He already owed Mr. Lyon about $100.

Mr. Lyon said: "He also bought goods of Mr. Langer, at Nassau Street and Maiden Lane, and on July 6 gave him a check for $155, dating it July 20. The check was on the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, but when it was presented for payment it was found that Seltzer had only $9 there. He also gave checks to W. A. Barnard & Co. of 171 Park Row and R. Robinson of Stanton Street, each for about $400. Several other dealers say they have lost money through him. Seltzer would begin with small orders, pay on time, and then gradually give larger and larger orders. If we only knew where to look for him we would act together and spend money to get him back; but what can we do when we know nothing of his whereabouts?

"Since his disappearance several men have told us that he left London suddenly five years ago to avoid his debts, but what good does that knowledge do us now?"

R. Robinson, jeweler at 12 Stanton Street, said that Seltzer owed him about $400. Mr. Robinson began giving him credit about two years ago, and found him prompt in paying. Then he bought stones for $400, giving Mr. Robinson a check for $250 on the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank. Mr. Robinson found that Seltzer had only $9 there.

D. Greenberg, jeweler at 66 Nassau Street, also dealt with Seltzer for about two years. Lately Seltzer obtained from him gold fastenings worth $50, and that was the last seen of him. It is believed that Seltzer's debts are about $10,000.

TO REPORT AGAINST THE KIOSKS.

Adverse Report Also for Aldermen on Fuel Heat Company's Request.

It was learned yesterday that the Committees on Law and Streets of the Board of Aldermen had decided to make an adverse report to the board on the resolution permitting the construction of kiosks under the stairways of elevated stations.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas, although no public announcement has been made on the subject, has concluded to report adversely on the application of the Consumers' Fuel, Heat, and Power Company for permission to open the streets of the city to lay its mains.

The application attracted a great deal of attention when it was first made, and almost all the members of the Board of Aldermen attended the first public hearing. The rival gas companies did not fight the resolution before the committee because they took the ground that the Aldermen have no right to grant the permission asked for under the law.

Silver Going to Europe.

The steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which will sail for Europe to-day, will take out 125,000 ounces of silver shipped by the following firms: Zimmerman & Forshay, 50,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 50,000 ounces, and Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces.

DIVIDENDS.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Church and Worth Streets, N. Y.
July 23, 1896.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Aug. 1. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. July 24 and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 3.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
New-York, July 20, 1896.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing and repairing dikes in Hudson River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., August 15, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Engr.

TARRYTOWN WATER BONDS.
Sealed proposals for $150,000.00 4 per cent. 30-year water bonds will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, July 28, 1896. For further particulars address JOHN F. SCHALL, Secretary, Tarrytown, New-York.
July 21, 1896.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.
ALFRED ELY,
As Receiver as Aforesaid.
LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 13th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER and EMILE GUILLAUDEU, copartners, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of W. B. Wheeler & Company, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896.
HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee.
FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-lawfwTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 13th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER, lately doing business at No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896.
HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee.
FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-lawfwTh

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

PRICES GENERALLY LOWER, WITH SPECULATION MODERATE.

Business Mainly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Depressed and Dull—Cotton Moderately Active and Higher—Coffee Active and Lower with Europe.

Outside of the scalping and switching, there was but little interest shown in the grain trading, and prices declined with the West and the easier cables, while local speculators held off. Provisions were quiet, although longs offered freely at lower prices. Cotton closed up very steady at an advance through free covering. Coffee was active and sold off with the foreign markets.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	32 @	32¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32 @	32¼
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @	20
Pork, mess	7.50 @	8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.55 @	..
Beef, family	8.50 @	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@	7
Copper, lake	10.85 @	11.15
Lead	2.90 @	2.95

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active in a scalping way, with an absence of special features, and prices at the close weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, as following the West and easier cables. ....Spot was in moderate export demand at ½c decline; sales, 28,000 bushels No. 1 Northern on private terms, free on board....Quotations at the close; No. 2 red, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearings hence, 15,83 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 29,181 bushels; receipts, 53,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 248,005 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very quiet and ½@⅝c lower, with the West, and on free receipts and local realizing....Spot was firm, but dull, at ½@⅝c decline; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 32½c, in elevator....Receipts, 42,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 231,485 bushels....Clearances hence, 92,-107 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 325,443 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and almost neglected, with a steady close and absence of features.... Spot were less active and held firmly at generally unchanged prices....Sales, 39,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 23½@23¾c; No. 3 white at 22½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 28c; track mixed, 22@23¼c; track white, 22@28c for 33,000 bushels....Receipts, 131,900 bushels; exports, 60,196 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	30,000	61¾@61⅞	61¾
August	....	.. @..	62¼
September	1,255,000	62¾@62¾	62½
December	110,000	64⅝@64 11-16	64⅝
Total	1,395,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	15,000	32 @32¼	32
September	90,000	32¼@32¾	32½
October	95,000	32⅝@32⅞	32⅝
Total	200,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	21⅞
September	5,000	21⅝@..	21⅝

FLOUR—Buyers rather scarce and holding off for lower prices, with millers offering freely at old prices....Sales, 18,100 bbls, including 1,000 bbls [illegible] at $3.65@$3.70; 4,500 bbls straights at $3.35@$3.45; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.65; 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$2.90; 2,500 [illegible] at $3.50@$3.60, 1,000 sacks sacks bakers' at $2.45; City Mills sold 2,000 bbls patents, 3,500 bbls clear, and 150 bbls extra on [illegible]....Arrivals, 7,764 bbls and 8,445 sacks; exports, 3,195 bbls and 8,158 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 2?,849 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Less active and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38½c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 77c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Higher and quiet....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.65@$3.40; cut, $3.05@$3.80; ground $2.90@$3.15; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—More active and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a dull, featureless market, in fact, values quoted were largely nominal, as there was practically no demand, buyers having been decidedly indifferent, not showing the slightest disposition to operate, and the tone was easy, with holders of oil in store free sellers at 24c for prime Summer yellow; a few hundred barrels of prime Summer yellow was offered on dock at 23½c, but did not find buyers; nominal quotations for off-grade yellow were 23½@24c. Crude oil was quiet and unchanged at 20c for prime; lard oil was flat at 40c for prime city; linseed oil was in slow demand, but steady, at 33c for American and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 22.—Oil closed at $1.04; Standard's price, $1.03.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets were demoralized. There was a further liquidation by tired holders, who were completely discouraged, owing to the continued large receipts of hogs and the extreme dullness of trade. Packers also were free sellers. The receipts at Chicago for the day were 4,000 head more than estimated; the receipts for to-morrow were estimated at 26,000 head. The net decline in lard for the day was 5@10 points; in pork 20@27½ points, and in bacon 6@7½ points, losing weak at about the bottom prices of the day.

LARD—At the West the market was weak under continued free offerings, and prices further declined 4@10 points. July closed at 3.22½c, September at 3.27½@3.30c, closing 3.27½c bid; October, 3.35@3.40c, closing at 3.35c asked; December at 3.45@3.52½c, closing at 3.45c; January at 3.62½@3.72½c, closing at 3.62½c. Here there was a dull and lower market; cash at 3.55c, nominal; sales, 1 tank at 3.22c; city steam lower; sales, 70 tcs at 3c; refined was dull; Continent at 3.90c; South American at 4.50c; Brazil, cakes, 5.60c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—The market at the West was demoralized, prices showing a decline for the day of 20@27½c under free selling, both by tired longs and by packers, closing easy. July closed at $5.55, nominal; September at $6@$6.25, closing $6.02½ asked; October at $5.95@$6.15, closing $5.95; January, $6.82½@$7.05, closing $6.82½. Here there was a fairly active market, but at lower prices; sales, 600 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$7.75 for old, and $7.75@$8.25 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—There was a weaker market at the West; offerings were free and prices declined 5@7½c; July closed at 3.22½, nominal; September at 3.27½@3.32½c, closing 3.25c bid; October, 3.32½@3.40c, closing 3.32½c; January, 3.42½@3.50c, closing 3.42½c.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there was a limited inquiry for pickled bellies at steady prices. Sales, 1 car pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5c; 11,000 lb do, 10 and 9@10 lb average, 5¼c; hams and shoulders unchanged....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BEEF—Slow trade; prices unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; nominal; in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Business slow; values steady; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at a shade lower....Receipts at the West, 63,326 head; last year, 42,375 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; 5@10c lower; $2.70@$3.60; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,000 head; 5c higher; $2.75@$3.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 11,244 head; lower; $3@$3.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow; $3@$3.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,773 head; $2.90@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; lower; $2.85@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; 5@10c lower; $2.75@$3.20.

TALLOW—There was a dull market. Shippers were not making bids, but melters held steady in their views at 3 1-16c. Advices from London market reported a decline of 3@6d. Recent sales at the West include 2,300 tcs at Kansas City on the basis of 2⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a dull, featureless market, with prices quoted nominally at 4¼c, asked. The market for lard stearine was flat, and a nominal quotation for Western was 4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were offered freely on local and foreign account, and led to a fairly active business, with prices 5@20 points lower. Havre was steady at 1½@2f decline, and Hamburg irregular at unchanged prices to 1½ pfennigs down....Spot Rio dull and lower. No. 7 quoted at 12½c. Sales, 500 bags Santos Nos. 4 and 5, to be shipped at 13¾c, store terms; 1,400 bags Maracaibo, and 250 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 1,500 bags at 10.10c; December, 500 bags at 9.45c; March, 1,500 bags at 9.35c; April, 250 bags at 9.40c; May, 250 bags at 9.35c; total, 4,000 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 11.20c; August, 2,500 bags at 10.50c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.10c, 250 bags at 10.15c, 500 bags at 10.20c, 500 bags at 10.15c; October, 250 bags at 9.65c, 500 bags at 9.75c, 2,750 bags at 9.70c; December, 500 bags at 9.45c, 1,000 bags at 9.40c, 2,250 bags at 9.45c; January, 250 bags at 9.40c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.35c, 500 bags at 9.40c; total, 14,000 bags. July, 250 bags at 11.45c; August, 250 bags at 10.45c; December, 250 bags at 9.45c, sold together. September, 500 bags at 10.10c; December, 500 bags at 9.45c; sold together. August, 1,500 bags at 10.45c; December, 1,500 bags at 9.45c, sold together. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for December. Total for day, 23,750 bags.....Closing Prices—January, 9.40@9.45c; February, 9.40@9.45c; March, 9.40@9.45c; April 9.35@9.40c; May, 9.30@9.35c; June, 9.30@9.35c; July, 11.05@11.15c; August, 10.50@10.55c; September, 10.15@10.20c; October, 9.70@9.75c; November, 9.50@9.60c; December, 9.45@9.50c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet, but showed considerable strength late in the day, on free bidding by local shorts, and closing very steady at 4@5 points advance....Spot was steady and quiet. Sales, 242 bales to spinners, with 200 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7⅝c; middling uplands, 7¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing. Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
July	6.89@6.90	6.85	6.70	2,400
August	6.91@..	6.92	6.79	17,800
September	6.37@6.38	6.38	6.24	15,300
October	6.37@6.38	6.38	6.24	28,000
November	6.25@6.39	6.31	6.19	10,300
December	6.32@6.33	6.34	6.21	31,200
January	6.35@6.36	6.37	6.25	25,300
February	6.39@6.40	6.40	6.40	100
March	6.44@6.45	6.45	6.33	5,200
Total sales				135,600

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,605 bales, against 259 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice white beans are jobbing fairly at about steady prices. Red kidney held at $1.10, but that figure is extreme for important sales. Turtle soup a trifle higher. Other beans quiet and unchanged. Green peas in liberal supply and easier. We quote: Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1; do, pea, $1.02½@$1.05; do, white kidney, $1.22½@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.07½@$1.10; do, black turtle soup, $1.25; do, limas, California, $1.70@$1.72½; do, yellow eye, $1.20; green peas, bbls, per bag, 72½c; do, per bag, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, per bag, 70c.

BUTTER—A very steady market, without activity....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8½@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Demand light, but fancy stock held firm....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@5c.

EGGS—Fine grades firm and scarce, with demand good....State, 14c; Western, 11@13c; do, case, $1.25@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are very plenty today, and moving slowly at easier prices; stock must be sold; poor and well nigh worthless; top quotations; much of the up-river fruit is unsalable over $1 per bbl. Far Southern peaches in light supply and firmer. Maryland and Delaware Troths are small and poor, and dragging heavily at low figures. Southern and Jersey pears show a wide range in quality and value, with very few sales at top quotations. Near-by pears are more plenty and easier. Southern grapes dragging at easy prices. Blackberries dull; stock largely in bad order and many sales at very low prices. Huckleberries are scarce from Pennsylvania and New-York State, and the Jersey and Maryland receipts sold better when of good quality. Raspberries more plenty and easier; condition largely inferior. Muskmelons dragging heavily. Watermelons in fair demand and steady for desirable stock, with a few extra fancy placed at a slight premium. We quote: Apples, Nyack pippin, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, other kinds, hand-picked, $1@$1.50; do, windfalls and open heads, 50c@$1; peaches, far Southern, per carrier, $1.50@$2.25; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 40@60c; per basket, 30@40c; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $1.50@$3; do, near-by, as to kind and quality, $1.50@$2.50; grapes, Southern Niagara, per case, $1@$1.50; Delaware, $1.25@$1.75; Moore's Early, $1@$1.25; inferior stock, 25@75c; blackberries, up-river, per quart, 6@7c; Monmouth County, Jersey, 3@6c; South Jersey, 2@6c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania mountain, per quart, 8@9c; Jersey, 6@7c; Maryland and Delaware, 5@7c; currants, as to condition, per quart, 2@6c; per lb, 2@5c; raspberries, up-river, per pint, 3@5c; per 3-to-quart cup, 2@3½c; per 4-to-quart cup, 1½@2½c; Jersey, per pint, 2@4c; muskmelons, South Jersey Jenny Lind, per bushel crate, 40@60c; Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, 75c@$1.50; Baltimore Gem, per basket, 75c@$1; Anne Arundel cantaloupe, per bbl, $1.50@$2; Virginia, Jenny Lind, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; Christina and cantaloupe, 50@75c; watermelons, per carload, $100@$200; per 100, $8@$20. DRIED—Jobbing trade continues moderate, and, while offerings are not large, market is quiet and barely steady. Some new sales are reported for new fruit. September and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Transactions in the Auction Room.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold yesterday, under foreclosure, at the Trinity Building salesroom, a plot on West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 575 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 138.6 by 88.7½ by 182.0¼ feet, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $10,500.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, the property at 1,013 Lexington Avenue, east side, 85.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 70, four-story brown-stone dwelling, to the plaintiff, William W. Van Valzat, for $13,960.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, the property at 289 Avenue B, east side, 22 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with stores, to I. F. Ismay, for $9,000.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, five-story brown-stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,950; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. C. De La Mare, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, northwest side, 244.57 feet northeast of Travers Street, 52.40 by 140.04 by 50 by 133.61, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,350; on prior mortgage, $5,000.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank L. Donohue, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 34 East Twenty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, by R. & O. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owners; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by George F. Purrington of 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

No. 213 East Fifty-eighth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, by Leon and Jacob Fiser of 329 East Fiftieth Street, owners; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner, for a five-story brick flat, by Giacomo Pisciotta of 1,166 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Exmore Place and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame building, by Annie Baird of 249 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; cost, $225.

Van Nest Road, south side, 200 feet east of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame greenhouse, by the Catholic Protectory, owners; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, by Louis, Charles, and Jacob Wirth of 914 Prospect Avenue, owners; cost, $105,000.

Summit Street, south side, 243.3 feet east of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story and attic brick dwelling, by William D. Wheeler of 766 Greenwich Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

No. 179 Macdougal Street, by W. A. Webster of 150 Nassau Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $125.

No. 365 Broadway, by the American Exchange Company of 63 Broadway, owners, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost, $300.

No. 158 West Twenty-third Street, by Edward Heyman of 239 West Fifty-first Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick store and office building; cost, $2,500.

No. 609 Eleventh Avenue, by Hugh J. & T. Gallagher of 433 West Thirty-third Street, owners, alterations to a four-story brick store, club, and tenement; cost, $600.

No. 105 East Broadway, by William Galligan estate of 77 East Broadway, owner; alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and shop; cost, $450.

No. 297 Sixth Avenue, by Augustus Barth of 164 Broadway, owner; alterations to a one-story brick store; cost, $1,000.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 80.3 feet east of Third Avenue, by Mrs. Susan McEvoy of 204 East Eighty-third Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick tenement and shop; cost, $400.

No. 32 Clinton Street, by Anna Meisel, executrix, of 149 Seventh Street, owner; alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost not given.

No. 861 Tenth Avenue, by Sarah C. Platt of 413 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; alterations to a three-story brick hotel, Michael A. Lawler lessee; cost, $100.

No. 575 First Avenue, by William P. Wagner of 557 First Avenue, owner; alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $2,000.

Ninety-second Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, by George Ehret of Third Avenue and Ninety-second Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $3,000.

No. 431 First Avenue, by E. Koeppler of 193 First Avenue, owner; alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement, Edward Reilly lessee; cost, $25.

No. 932 Eighth Avenue, by Albert J. Adams of 35 West Thirtieth Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick hotel, Patrick Cashin lessee; cost, $25.

Union Avenue, east side, 196 feet north of Coles Street, by Thomas Moore of 2,642 Marion Avenue, owner; alterations to a two-story dwelling; cost, $600.

Webster Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Scott Avenue, by Charles J. Dyer of Webster and Scott Avenues, owner; alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 22.

BD ST, n s, 299 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, (Unionport); William Jannicke and another to Joseph Mechler..... $2,000

135TH ST, s s, 105 ft from 5th Av, 80x114, South Mount Vernon; Max Rosenthal to Charles A. Rosenthal..... 1

LIBERTY ST, 71 and 73, and 150 Broadway; John R. Vandervoort to James A. Vandervoort..... 75,000

147TH ST, n s, 208.10 ft w of Boulevard, 16.2x89.11; Asbury Lester and wife to Annie F. Raymond.....

FORDHAM PLACE, s s, 325 ft w of Grand Av, 50x135; also Webster Av, e s, 59.10 ft s of 173d St, 29x90; Emma J. Cocheron to Charles Reckling..... 10

WEBSTER AV, 110 ft s of 173d St, 25x90; J. Romaine Brown to Emma J. Crocheron.....

183D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Creston Av, 50x150; Michael J. McDermott and another to Rose Smith..... 2,000

LOTS 5 and 6, map of 62 lots, map of Mount Hope; United Real Estate and Trust Company to John F. Byrnes..... 1,300

3D ST, s s, Lot 365, map of Lacombe Park, (William's Bridge,) 25x114; Levi H. Mace and wife to Edward A. Kelly..... 735

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 992 and 993, same map; same to Joseph Frazier..... 1,250

SHIEL ST, n s, 108.9 ft e of 4th St, 33x105.5, (William's Bridge;) Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Arthur A. Swany.. 1,700

79TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 18.4x100; Fredericka Kassel and others to Irving R. Bacon, ½ part.... 6,625

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Kassel, as executor, to Irving R. Bacon, ½ part..

78TH ST, s s, 381.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x81.2; Irving R. Brown and wife to Amelia Mogulesco..... 13,250

167th St, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; James V. Donovan and wife to George F. Purrington..... 100

116th St, n s, 266.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 14x100.10; Benjamin Franklin, as executor, to Ernest O. Bernet..... 6,675

FORTIETH BOULEVARD, e s, 77.4 ft n of 145th St, 57.9x48.6x29.11; Annie H. Seggermann to Babette Doherr..... 1

BROOME ST, 508; Sigmund T. Meyer and others to John R. Simmons..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Anderson to James McKibben..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; John R. Simmons to same..... 30,000

102D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Ferdinand Bloch to Fanny Bloch. 1

PROSPECT AV, 697; Marcus Nathan and wife to Winslow E. Burby..... 100

125TH ST, 207 West; William and Burr to Jennie P. Burr..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 197.2 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; Charles Holl and wife to Ernest Schnake and wife.....

FOREST AV, w s, 217.2 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; same to Barbara Demmerle..... 7,500

87TH ST, s s, 85.5 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Herman Ottenberg to William W. Ladd, Jr..... 1

JOHN ST, 18; Walker B. Smith to Maud R. Smith..... 1

MONROE ST, 187; Sells Falk and wife to Bernard Golden.....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 171st St, 100.6x151.9 to 11th Av x95x184.9; Jacob Freund and others to Samuel Vollman and another..... 27,525

2D AV, n w corner of 7th St, 25x100; Moses Hochster to Ferdinand Ehrhart... 31,000

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Henry Schluter and wife to Mary Roeber.....

GOERCK ST, 111; James J. Grady, referee, to Hieronymus Brunich..... 3,750

27TH ST, 107 West; Ellen Murray to Samuel A. French..... 1,000

1ST AV, 437; Ira A. Place and wife to Herman M. Biggs..... 100

36TH ST, 331 East; James F. Boyle and wife to Catharine F. Boylston.....

80TH ST, 121 West; Laura Osborn to Eulalie de Braekeleer.....

SAME PROPERTY; Eulalie de Braekeleer to Joseph Bennett.....

173D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; James V. Donovan and wife to George A. Purrington..... 100

LOT 81, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to C. F. Rappe. 900

Recorded Leases.

GREGG, Robert G., to Philip Reilly; 585 2d Av, 2 years, (nine months)..... $2,000

HAWKINS, Abial M., to Patrick W. Divers; 200 Spring St, 4 years..... 1,500

REILLY, Catharine, to John Reilly; 554 West 45th St, 3 years..... 360

SKLAREK, Emilie, to Simon Schnurmacher; 355 East 74th St, store, &c., 3¾ years..... 1,320

SCOFIELD, Mary, as guardian to D. M. Priest; 200 West 23d St, 5 years..... 1,800

UHLMANN, Oscar, to Julius E. Koch; 1,038 Lexington Av, store, 2 11-12 years..... 450, 540

Recorded Mortgages.

ASSELIN, Elizabeth, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Tiffany St, 416.8 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, (two mortgages.).. $5,400

ANTES, Martin, and wife to Birkbeck Savings and Loan Company of America; w s of Louise St, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, installments..... 1,500

ACKER, Franklin, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 151 West 77th St, 5 years..... 13,500

BRYNES, Louis, and wife to Patrick H. Duffy; n s of 37th St, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 4,000

BERRIAN, Abraham, and wife to Harriet A. Sheppard; s e corner of John St and Berrian Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BRYNES, John F., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 5 and 6, map of lots at Mount Hope, 3 years..... 500

BUDELMANN, Henry, to Francis C. Taylor; n e corner of King's Bridge Road and Cambreling Av, re-recorded..... 2,000

BLAKE, Robert J., and wife and Christopher A. Nally and wife to Margaret Ryan; s s of 88th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 5,000

BUESE, John, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 151st St, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 17,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Marcus Nathan; w s of Prospect Av, 71 ft s of Dawson St, installments..... 1,500

CONWAY, Mary, to Thomas J. Cummins; s s of High Bridge Av, 121.6 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, demand..... 1,000

COOK, Henry F. and Marie, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 86th St, 201.6 ft n of 87th St, 1 year..... 120,000

EVERS, John and Bridget, to Max Roberts; s e corner of Tilden St and 1st Av, Laconia Park, 3 years..... 325

EBERHART, Ferdinand, to Moses Hochster; n w corner of 7th Av and 7th St, 5 years. 36,000

FLICK, Christian G., and wife to Emma Haag; 230 Avenue B, 5 years..... 5,000

FINCK, George, and wife to P. and J. Schaeffer; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 126th St, 1 year..... 27,500

FLITNER, William H., to Thomas J. Falls; s s of 136th St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 11,000

FOGAL, Alonzo, executor, &c., of Emily Fogal, to Lena Lurch, executrix of Edward Lurch; n w s of Briggs Av, at boundary line of land of Emily Fogal, 1 year..... 1,600

FLANAGAN, Richard, Thomas, and Monica, and James F. Disken to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; n s of 10th St, 204.3 ft e of University Place; also n s of 10th St, 226.6 ft e of University Place, 1 year..... 52,500

GILLINGHAM, Margaret, to Henry C. Silleck, Jr.; w s of Tiffany St, 152.11 ft n of 167th St, 5 months..... 912

HALBACH, Josephine, to Elizabeth M. Lawrence; 138 West 32d St, 2 years.. 600

HART, James J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Stebbins Av and 165th St, 2 years..... 1,000

KERKER, Mary M., Adolph L., Oscar L. and Frederick A., Jr., to James M. Varnum and another, trustees for Mary Falkland; s s of 126th St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

LYONS, Mary and Timothy, to Jane T. Kempton; s s of 123d St, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 3½ years.....

LILLY, William J., and wife to New-York and Vicinity Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Mosholu Av, Lot 12, Block 8, map of Sheridan & Seagrave, installments..... 2,500

McKIBBIN, James, to John R. Simmons; 508 Broome St, 1 year..... 30,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year..... 15,000

SAME to William M. Johnson; same property, 1 year..... 5,000

MECHLER, Joseph, to William Schmitz; n s of 3d St, 200 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 1,500

ORMISTON, Annie, to Joseph F. Cadmus; s s of 211th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 900

PURDY, Fourth, George F., and wife to James V. Donvan; n s of 137th St, 275 ft e of 6th Av, (two mortgages,) demand.. 20,000

SAME to same; same property, (two mortgages,) demand..... 12,000

PHILLIPS, Thomas, and wife to Louis Stahl; w s of Southern Boulevard, 225 ft n of 187th St, 3 years..... 3,000

PROST, Felix, and wife to Martha A. Arnow; w s of Pilgrim Av, 183.11 ft n of Liberty St, 3 years..... 1,000

ROHRS, Christian, to Joseph Norden; 516 East 126th St, 5 years..... 2,400

SMITH, Edward W., and others to the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York; n w corner Grand and Norfolk Sts, 5 years..... 30,500

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, and wife to Sidney D. Ripley and another, executors of Julie D. Moulton, deceased; n s of 94th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.... 8,000

SMITH, Walker B. and Maud R., to Sidney W. Dexter; 18 John St, 1 year..... 6,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Myer Goldsmith; 226 East 100th St, 3 years..... 14,000

TURNER, William J., and wife and Hester A. Crowther to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of Carmine St, 22.6 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 20,600

VOLLMAN, Samuel and Morris, to Jacob Freund; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and 171st St, 100.6x151.9, to 11th Av, 3 years..... 19,267

WAGNER, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Courtlandt Av and 150th St, 1 year.... 9,000

SAME to same; s w corner of Courtlandt Av and 150th St, 1 year..... 6,000

WERTHEIM, Solomon, and wife to Chalmers Wood and others, trustees for Meta R. Sedgwick; n s of 130th St, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 6,500

WOLFF, Mervyn, and wife to the American Savings Bank; road from West Farms to King's Bridge, s s, 50.5 ft w of Webster Av, 5 years..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CURRIER, Ida A., to Jacob and Samuel Cohn..... $500

HALL, Thomas R. A. and William H., to Therese Friedmann..... 2,506

JOHN, George F., to William M. Keepers. 4,000

MOORE, Alexander, to same..... 16,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to trustees of P. C. Gebhard, deceased..... 18,037

RICHARD, Maria, to trustees of Samuel B. H. Judah..... 12,242

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to executors of Elisha Bloomer..... 10,000

THE METROPOLIAN LIFE INSURance Company of New-York to Jeannette J. Boudinot..... 14,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany to George Bucklin and others, trustees for Thomas P. Bucklin..... 13,000

TOWNSEND, Richard H. L., to William M. Keeper.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Jane Ryan..... 5,000

VAN MARTER, Edward, to Andrew Galbraith, assignee, &c.....

WESTCOTT, Ezbon S., to Adelia J. Westcott.....

ZINK, LOUIS, to Philip Paff, trustee...

CRIMMINS, John D., to William M. Keeper..... 11,000

SIMMONS, John R., to William W. Johnson..... 30,000

WORK OF THE DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Capt. O'Brien Tells What Has Been Done During a Year.

Chief Conlin submitted to the Police Board yesterday the following report made by Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau:

"Upon the reorganization of the Detective Bureau, July 19, 1895, I was placed in command thereof. On that occasion I assured the Board of Police that I would do my utmost to bring the bureau to the highest standard it has ever attained, and, if possible, surpass it. I gave this assurance with a full consciousness of the magnitude of the task I assumed—a task made peculiarly difficult, not simply by the fact that I was called upon to take command of a bureau whose methods had unfortunately grown of late into great discredit, but also by the fact that the condition of affairs then prevailing demanded an almost entire change of its personnel and a reconstruction of the bureau upon new lines. That change and reconstruction began upon the date I assumed command, and has been progressing ever since.

"I confidently submit the result of my year's work to the Board of Police, that you and they may judge whether or not I have made good my assurance.

"In submitting the inclosed report of one year's work of said bureau, I respectfully call your attention to the yearly reports of like character previously forwarded, and the decided improvement in the results shown in comparison therewith. The business of the 'green goods' swindlers who operated in this city has been practically destroyed; the 'bunko steerer' has disappeared from our streets; 'emigrant swindlers' and 'confidence men' have been driven from our water fronts, and criminals of all classes have learned that there can be no improper alliance whatever with this bureau. When their aid is found necessary, they will be paid for their services, but they cannot thereby purchase immunity from the consequence of crime.

"At the time of my assuming command, it was loudly predicted by the ill wishers of the reorganized bureau that it would fail in the protection from professional criminals of the financial centre of this city, which is the financial centre of this continent. I call attention to the fact how thoroughly that prediction has failed of fulfillment. During the year of my incumbency there has been but one complaint made to this bureau of any crime committed within those limits by a professional criminal.

"That was a case where a gentleman seventy years old had received some money from the Corn Exchange Bank, corner of Beaver and South William Streets, and while counting the same, was tapped upon the shoulder by one of two confederates, who pointed to a bill which lay at his feet, being purposely laid there by one of them, and, as he stooped to pick it up, the remainder of the money, about $200, was taken by the confederate. This is an old trick of thieves, and the men who did it were afterward arrested at this bureau, but the victim was unable to identify them."

Capt. O'Brien's report shows that from July 19, 1895, to July 19, 1896, the number of arrests made in his bureau was 2,754. From 1885 to 1895 the arrests averaged about 1,200 in each year. Of the 2,754 arrests, 1,067 were for felonies, 610 for misdemeanors, and 1,077 for suspicious persons. Convictions for felonies were had in 381 cases. The total numbers of years of sentences in felony cases during Capt. O'Brien's régime was 1,115 years, 5 months, and 19 days. From May 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895, the total number of years of sentences was 735. The number of convictions in misdemeanor cases was 222.

The amount of property recovered by Capt. O'Brien was $260,177.02. From May 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895, the amount of property recovered was $139,502.39.

Chief Conlin attached to Capt. O'Brien's report a statement setting forth that the Detective Bureau has been the object of his constant care and attention, and the result of the work of the bureau is very gratifying.

SELLING NEWSPAPERS NO CRIME.

Five Little Girl Prisoners Discharged by Magistrate Kudlich.

Five girls, each about ten years old, were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Agent Deubert of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who accused them of selling newspapers in East Broadway. The prisoners were Jennie Epstein of 131 Madison Street, Mary Pelsmerick of 60 Montgomery Street, Bessie Silverstein of 29 Ludlow Street, Lena Shapiro of 294 Cherry Street, and Augusta Ballma of 330 Cherry Street.

The newsgirls were arrested late Tuesday afternoon while selling papers. East Broadway was crowded with pedestrians, and when Agent Deubert placed them under arrest their cries created great excitement. When Deubert's purpose became known, there was great indignation, and attempts were made to get the young prisoners away from him. For awhile a riot was threatened.

On the way to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Augusta Ballma asked the cause of her arrest.

"You were selling newspapers," said Agent Deubert.

"When I was a child," said the girl, "my parents took care of me, and now that they are sick I am committing no crime in trying to help them."

The girls explained to Magistrate Kudlich that as it was vacation time they thought they could earn a little money without breaking the law. The Magistrate said he agreed with them and discharged them from custody.

TWICE ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Minnie Wokurka Falsely Accused of Robbing Children.

There was great excitement on Third Street, near Avenue C, yesterday afternoon. A crowd of women and a number of children chased a thirteen-year-old girl.

The mothers declared that the girl had been robbing their children by enticing them into hallways and stealing their trinkets. A policeman arrested the girl and took her to the Union Market Police Station, where she gave the name of Minnie Wokurka. None of the children could identify her as the thief, and two of them declared that she was not the girl who robbed them.

In the Essex Market Police Court the children told the same thing, and Magistrate Kudlich promptly discharged the girl, in spite of the protests of the mothers. When the girl left the courtroom the women and children set after her up the street, and she had not proceeded a block before another child, about four years old, accompanied by her father, accused the Wokurka girl of robbing her, and the girl was taken back to court. Magistrate Kudlich was highly indignant at this second arrest, and again discharged the girl and warned the women that if they bothered her again he would have them arrested.

The Wokurka girl lives at 98 Eighth Street. Her mother died three weeks ago. She was waiting in Third Street for her aunt when the crowd of women and children overtook her. She denies all knowledge of the stealing.

A Gift of $25,000 for a Surgery.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 22.—The new Samuel Winslow Surgery at the Worcester City Hospital, the gift of Col. Samuel E. Winslow to the city as a memorial of his father, the late ex-Mayor, was dedicated to-day. It cost about $25,000, and is one of the finest in the country. The formal exercises were held this afternoon in the surgery. Col. Winslow presented it to the city, and Mayor Sprague turned it over to the Trustees of the hospital, whose spokesman was Dr. T. H. Gage.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, (within that time); 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot, &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT, 8 rooms and bath, with elevator, steam heat, door service, and electric light, if required; rent, $840. Apply 75 East 54th St., corner Park Av., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COFFEE ESTATE, JAMAICA.—On account of the retirement of Mr. Sabonadiere, who is returning to live in England after a residence of more than forty years spent as a coffee planter in Ceylon and Jamaica, Mr. W. W. Jenkinson will sell by auction at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1896 at 2 o'clock, (unless previously sold by private contract,) the valuable freehold coffee plantation known as "Arntully," with Windsor and Woburn Lawn, together about 1,125 acres, in the Blue Mountain Range, at an elevation of from 2,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level. Some 135 acres are in full cultivation, the produce being of very fine quality and generally realizing about the highest price in London and Liverpool. This year's crop is estimated to yield 350 cwts. The buildings, works, machinery, (water power,) and barbecues are in good order. There is a comfortable stone-built residence, beautifully situated and commanding lovely views, and the climate is temperate and most healthy. Church within a mile and a medical officer resident in the district. An abundant water supply and labor fairly plentiful. The uncultivated portion is well wooded, and the orange trees on the estate produce fruit of ex-ellent quality. Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. W. W. Jenkinson, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 6 Moorgate St., London, England.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—WILLIAM WETTERER, plaintiff, against DIETRICH GRIEME and ELLIDA GRIEME, his wife, and WILLIAM R. ROSE, as assignee of Dietrich Grieme, for the benefit of creditors, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Block Number ——— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fourth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896. APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. Jy9-2aw3wTh&S&Jy31

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Salerno, (letters for Ceara, Northern Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 7 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Chaucer; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from west Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 17, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, July 29, Noon Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon

No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office 29 Broadway, N. Y.

J. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE

for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:

S. S. MAASDAM Saturday, July 18, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM Sat., July 25, 10:00 A. M.

First cabin, $45-50; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $70 and upward; II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Aug. 18 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Pena.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg

F. Bismarck, Ag. 22, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Normannia, Ag. 6, 10 AM F. Bismarck, Ag. 20, 10 AM
I. Cab., $75 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 4½ h.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK ....July 29 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 19
PARIS.....Aug. 5 PARIS.....Aug. 26
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 12 NEW-YORK.....Aug. 29

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noordland, July 29, Noon Kensington, Ag. 12, Noon
Friesland, Aug. 5, noon Westernland, Ag. 19, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.

FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Circassia .....July 25 Ethiopia.....Aug. 15
Anchoria .....Aug. 8 Furnessia.....Aug. 22

Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50

S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 25, 11 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 1, 5 A. M.

Special Fast-rate and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, July 25, 2 PM Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM Umbria, Aug. 22, noon
Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM Lucania, Aug. 29, 9 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-